INSURANCE
No business has thrived like Insurance during last 10 Years
15

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XVIII NO. 267– BOMBAY WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 26 1930 PRICE ONE ANNA.

INSURANCE
Indian companies are able to absorb double and treble the business of 1929.
16

CONGRESS ACCEPTANCE OF DOMINION STATUS DOUBTFUL.

Albion Bannerjea Does A Bit Of Plain-Speaking.

"BRITAIN IS ALWAYS TOO LATE."

LONDON, Nov. 25.

"The British are always too late," declared Sir Albion Banerji speaking in London on the Indian situation. He said the Congress four years ago vainly demanded the Round Table Conference. Then, last year, it demanded Dominion Status. The Government was again silent.

Now when the situation was so grave the Round Table Conference was framing a Federal constitution that would not satisfy Indians. It was like building an ornate palace while chaos prevailed among the inhabitants. Dominion Status must be granted immediately, though even now the Congress acceptance depended on whether it desired to retain British connection or not.—Reuter.

DEADLOCK IN NEGOTIATIONS

—:o:—

Women Delegate's Appeal To Jayakar

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Interviewed Sir Mahomed Shafi made the following statement: "The situation regarding the negotiations for a Hindu-Moslem settlement which have been going on for several days, has not yet reached a stage when any definite statement can be made. The negotiations had ups and downs occasionally. Situations have arisen which have disheartened earnest workers for unity like myself but negotiations still continue. Those of us who believe that on Hindu-Moslem unity and co-operation depends the future of India, hope with all our heart that the negotiations should end in an agreed settlement".

WOMEN'S MEMORANDUM.

I understand that women delegates made a personal appeal to Mr. Jayakar and Dr. Moonje imploring them to arrive at an amicable Hindu-Moslem settlement immediately.

Miss Eleanor Rathbone has prepared a memorandum for submission to the Round Table Conference on the possible means of safeguarding and improving the status and welfare of Indian women in the future constitution with particular reference to franchise eligibility.

Several women members of the House of Commons discussed with women delegates to the Round Table Conference, the memorandum prepared by Miss Eleanor Rathbone this afternoon and also the question whether, they "Should press for the reservation of seats, if so, what practical suggestion should be made for overcoming the technical difficulties pointed out in the Simon Report." —"Pioner" Special Service.

Meston's Left Handed Compliment To R. T. C. Delegates.

—:o:—

LONDON, Nov. 25.

The Round Table Conference had made an excellent start, declared Lord Meston, in a speech at Manchester, and added that it had created not only rosy optimism among the Indians but a growing hope in Britain that the Indians were capable of making brilliant and eloquent speeches and also capable of delivering the goods. But India had to prove her fitness to manage her own affairs not by speeches, opposition and destructive criticism but by settling down to work and doing it.—Reuter's Special.

STILL FIGHTING

—:o:—

SIMLA, Nov. 25.

Chaudhri Zafarullah Khan, a Punjab Delegate to the London Conference has cabled to Mr. Ferozekhan Noor that the statement in some papers that the Muslim Delegates have agreed to Joint electorates is entirely unfounded.—A. P.

GOVERNOR LEAVES SIND FOR BOMBAY.

—:o:—

KARACHI, Nov. 25.

The Governor of Bombay concluded ten days tour in Sind this morning embarking on steamship "Chakla" at 10 o'clock. An adequate force of foot and mounted police guarded the approaches to the quay. A threatened Congress black flag demonstration did not materialise. The Governor bade farewell to the Local Civil and Military officers and embarked to the boom of 17 guns salute, a few minutes later the ship sailed for Bombay.—A. P.

War On Foreign Cloth.

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD PICKETERS DECIDE TO GO ON HUNGER-STRIKE.

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 25.

Picketers at the foreign cloth shops near Panchkuva have gone on hunger-strike since this morning. They ask foreign cloth dealers to seal their stocks of foreign cloth for six months which the dealers decline to do.—A. P.

Cloth Merchants Decide To Seal Their Stock.

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 25.

The Panchkuva Cloth Market Association assembled this evening and resolved to seal their stocks of foreign cloth till 5th May, anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi's incarceration in view of picketers' hunger-strike.

The picketers of Manekchowk have also decided to go on hunger-strike, day after to-morrow, till the foreign cloth dealers there also resolve to seal their stocks of foreign cloth.—A. P.

Alibag Merchants Boycott Foreign Cloth

ALIBAG, Nov. 23.

(From a Correspondent.)

Merchants from Alibag Taluka have taken a gallant stand in boycotting every foreign article and foreign cloth particularly British by a resolution passed at the extraordinary meeting held at Alibag on the 23rd November.

Dictatorship Of Proletariat And Social Revolution.

DOCTRINES OF THIRD AND SECOND INTERNATIONALS EXPLAINED.

Mr. Brailsford's Evidence In Meerut Case.

MEERUT, Nov. 25.

The doctrines of the Second and Third International were explained by Mr. Brailsford in the course of further cross-examination by Crown Counsel Mr. Kemp in the alleged conspiracy case. Interpreting the doctrines of the Third International from outside Mr. Brailsford declared his opposition to it for reasons that its methods included armed revolution, its organisation demanded complete surrender of autonomy of its constituent parties and its view on political evolution required complete breakdown of many of the cultural acquisitions of the past.

DOCTRINES OF SECOND INTERNATIONAL

On the other hand the Second International, to which his Party (Independent Labour Party) was affiliated, hoped to avoid armed revolution in countries that enjoyed benefits of democratic constitution. It suggested to other countries to aim at securing democratic constitution by organisation of Trade Unions and workers and political parties according to local conditions. In countries which did not already enjoy democratic constitution hope of avoiding armed revolution was considered weaker than in countries where this form of Government already existed. In the former an armed revolution might break out in attempt to secure democratic constitution.

SECOND INTERNATIONAL AND INDIA.

The Second International had, so far, no direct contact with India on its political side but had it on the Trade Union side. Therefore, it did not state directly to India as to the political methods she might follow. Social revolution did not necessarily involve the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat but the dictatorship was an inevitable phase in any transformation of society.

DANGE'S OBJECTION.

Accused Dange objected to witness Mr. Brailsford being regarded as an expert on Communism in Russia.

LENIN AND SECOND INTERNATIONAL.

Mr. Brailsford proceeding explained that he met Lenin in London in 1906 when Lenin's view was that of the left wing of the Second International. Lenin was always revolutionary. He (witness) met M. N. Roy about 1927 in Moscow. Roy was for a time a leading spirit in the Communist International, the official organ of the Third International dealing particularly with the Eastern question. Apart from what had come to the notice of the witness he knew nothing about other writings of accused M. G. Desai. Witness met accused Banerji in London in 1924 when the latter told him how completely disillusioned he was with his studies in Russia about Communism and Communist methods and his intention to study Socialist theory and tactics but for this witness would not have helped him in studies.—A. P.

Assault On Volunteers

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Nov. 25.

Muzaffarnagar.—A batch of 11 volunteers was sent yesterday to Shamli in Muzaffarnagar District to distribute hand-bills against the use of liquors and foreign cloth. The volunteers have returned here and alleged at a public meeting that they were harassed by the police and beaten by 'goondas' and that they were forced to put their thumb impression on papers as apology for their activities.

Dr. Dwarka Pershad who was sentenced by Muzaffarnagar Magistrate under Intimidation Ordinance has been acquitted on appeal. Two more volunteers have been arrested at Kutba in Muzaffarnagar District.

TORIES TO BE IN SADDLE NEXT YEAR?

—:o:—

Baldwin On "Mac's" Failure.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

In his speech at the gathering of the Central Council of the Conservative Associations Mr. Baldwin claimed that the Conservatives at present were the only united party. He said that the present Government were at their wits' end and were conscious that at any moment their doom might be sounded. (Cheers).

They had wasted unrivalled opportunity at the Imperial Conference from which had emerged single good thing, namely the decision to discuss economic matteds at Ottawa in the next year "and they will be discussed by *our* Party."

The Conservatives first step upon resuming power would be an immediate emergency tariff on manufactured goods.

"Whatever obstacle stands in the way of abolition of dumping shall be removed. The Conservatipe Party differences are past and we shall say no more about them."

Mr. Baldwin concluded by saying that it was time that they stopped talking about "the old gang". The phrase smacked of ingratitude to men who had borne the heat and burden of the party for the last 30 years.—Reuter.

TORIES VOTE CONFIDENCE. IN BALDWIN.

—:o:—

LONDON, Nov. 25.

A widely representative gathering in London of 800 delegates to the Central Council of the Conservative associations unanimously passed a resolution expressing unabated confidence in Mr. Baldwin's leadership and grateful appreciation of his eminent services.—Reuter.

—:o:—

DEBATE ON CENSURE MOTION.

—:o:—

Government Hope To Be Safe in The Saddle.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Rugby.—Censure of Government for not having formulated effective proposals on Empire Trade at the recent Imperial Conference will be debated on Thursday. According to "The Times" Government does not anticipate an adverse vote.—B. O. W.

18 MONTHS' R. I. FOR ABETTING IN PICKETING

—:o:—

Severe Sentences On Bengal Congress Workers.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 24.

Sjt. Bipin Ganguli, and Satyaranjan Chatterjee, President and Secretary of 24 Parganas District Congress Committee and 13 others were sentenced by the Deputy Magistrate, Alipore, to 18 months' rigorous for abetting in picketing and six months' rigorous each for harbouring volunteers to break salt laws, the sentences to run concurrently.

Dubris:—The Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Assam, visited the local jail where a few political prisoners are lodged. It is reported that the prisoners refused to say "Sarkar Salam" to him, though it is said he tried to persuade them to honour him personally by saying so. As a consequence, it is understood, the offending prisoners have been put under bar fetters as punishment and two have been transferred to Tezpore jail.

A boy of 14 years sentenced by the Police Magistrate, Alipore, to 3 months' rigorous for joining procession in connection with "Jawahar Day" in defiance of police ban.

New Delhi.—Mr. J. H. Adam, lately Deputy Inspector General of Police, Eastern Range, Punjab, has been appointed Inspector General of Police, N. W. F. Province, in succession to Mr. F. C. Isemonger, granted leave.—A. P.

New Delhi.—The Chief Commisioner of Delhi has banned the film exhibiting Jatin Das procession and has proscribed the Urdu pamphlet "Durr-i-Muhammadi" written by Maulvi Muhammad.—A. P.

FIRING ON SISGUNJ GURUDWARA.

—:o:—

BOMBAY SIKHS' PROTEST.

Impressive Demonstration In City.

Several hundreds of Sikhs of Bombay took part in an impressive demonstration held on Tuesday evening as an expression of emphatic protest and condemnation of the police firing on the Sisgunj Gurudwara, Delhi, in May last. A procession consisting of many Sikh ladies and hundreds of Sikhs started from the Frere Road at 5-15 p.m. and paraded the city streets. A Bhajan party chanting religious songs formed the vanguard. A palanquin carryng the Holy book of the Sikhs, the "Granth Sahib," came next. A large number of Bombay citizens joined the procession and raised national slogans.

The procession passed along Cruickshank Road, Dhobi Talao, Girgaum Road, Thakurdwar, turned into Bhuleshwar, Kalbadevi, Princess Street and terminated at a public meeting held on the Azad Maidan.

40,000 SIKHS INDIGNANT.

The meeting commenced with the salutation of the national flag when several ladies sang "Zenda Uncha Rahe Hamara". (Our Flag Shall Fly Aloft). Sardar Tnaman Singh, who presided recalled what he characterised as an outrage by the police on a place of worship of the Sikhs. Forty lakhs of Sikhs, he said, were indignant because the police entered their place of worship at Sisgunj Gurudwara on the Gandhi Day in May last and opened firing. He entered his strong protest against the police action and declared that the Sikhs would not be satisfied until the wrong-doers were brought to book.

Sardar Raghubeer Singh described the distressing events that occurred in the Sisgunj Gurudwara and said that they were determined to see that their religion was vindicated.

Sardar Kharak Singh moved the resolution condemning the police action which was supported by a large number of speakers. The resolution was unanimously passed.

—:o:—

MALABAR TENANCY BILL

—:o:—

To Be Gazetted Next Week.

MADRAS, Nov. 25.

The Malabar Tenancy Bill which received the Viceroy's assent will be gazetted next week when it will come into force. The Raja of Kolengode, a leading landlord of Malabar interviewed stated that 'jenmis' were not going to take the Bill lying down. He added a deputation of 'jenmis' would shortly proceed to England and wait on the Secretary of State in the matter.—A. P.

—:o:—

CONGRESS WORKERS IN SURAT JAILED.

—:o:—

SURAT, Nov. 25.

Mr. Shaikh Mohiyuddin, the City Magistrate, to-day convicted 3 volunteers arrested on September 10 and sentenced two of them, Mr. Mangalbhai Balabhai Jariwala son of a rich businessman and Mr. Maganlal Gajjar to 4 months rigorous imprisonment each and a fine of Rs. 200 in default further 2 months' rigorous imprisonment under Ordinance No. 5 and Section 143 I.P.C. Mr. Chhotalal Maganlal, the third accused was convicted and sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 in default 2 months' further rigorous imprisonment, the Magistrate taking into account his detention in jail as an under-trial prisoner.

APPEAL DISMISSED.

Mr. K. W. Barlee, Sessions Judge, rejected the appeal of Moosa Mahamed Hafesji of Bardoli against the conviction and sentence of one month rigorous imprisonment for three different offences under Ordinance 5 by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and confirmed the sentence.—A. P.

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent, Madura wires under date November 25,—Breaches on Madura-Bodinayakanur branch have been repaired and through running was resumed at 10 to-day.—A. P.

SJT. MAHADEV DESAI ARRESTED.

"For Assisting Unlawful Associations."

SMTI SARLADEVI ADVISED TO TAKE REST: DR. KANUGA TAKES HER PLACE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 25.

Sjt. Mahadev Desai, Secretary, All-India Congress Commitee, who yesterday published a vernacular 'Patrika' has been arrested from the bunglow of Dr. Kanuga, under the Criminal Law Amendment Act (1)., He was then taken to the Satyagraha Ashram.

Dr. Kanuga has been appointed as Dictator of Gujarat in place of Shrimati Sarladevi Ambalal who was requested by many to take rest owing to her bad health. She has allowed Dr. Kanuga to take her place.

Mahadev Desai Taken To Ashram & Not To Jail.

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 25.

Mr. Mahadev Desai who was arrested this afternoon from Dr. Kanuga's bungalow was taken to Sabarmati Ashram and not to Sabarmati Jail as previously reported. Mr. Desai was allowed to the boom of 17 guns salute. A faw house and was then taken to Madhupura Police Chowkey.—A. P.

—:o:—

Warrant For Keeper Of The Press.

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 25.

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Dr. Bahere, the keeper of Bhaskar Press, in which the leaflet written by Mr. Mahadev Desai was printed.—A. P.

SHIKARPUR "DICTATOR" ARRESTED

Declines To Be Released On Bail To Attend Father's Funeral.

—:o:—

HIS MOTHER'S APPEAL TO UPHOLD CONGRESS PRESTIGE

(From Our Correspondent.)

SHIKARPUR, (Sind) Nov. 24.

Wholesale arrests were made yesterday morning under the picketing ordinance here. The 8th "Dictator" Issardar Lilwani was arrested along with 11 volunteers. The "Dictator" was arrested at six in the morning at his home. His father died on the night before, but was not removed to the cremation ground. The police offered to grant leave on bail or personal bond but he refused to act accordingly saying that was against Congress principle.

His mother sent him a message not to do anything harmful to Congress prestige and that they would do without him. The police had warrants against 12, but found only two in the Congress House. Upto ten they arrested only 6 volunteers. The Congress workers offered to bring the rest required persons if they were given their names. The police gave the names, whereupon the required volunteers came to the police station. The arrests were made as a result of the picketing of foreign cloth shops owing to the dealers' refusal to seal foreign cloth. Immediately after the arrests commission agents resolved to stop purchase foreign cloths in retail or wholesale, or to sell their present stock.

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

The Dakhna Panchayat, consisting of 500 families, have adopted resolution boycotting foreign cloth and use only Swadeshi. Picketing is again organised to-day where the public is invited to participate. A Congress Hospital is opened here fitted with cots, furniture and medical requisites.

The cloth market presents a deserted appearance to-day owing to a mass picketing. All shops are closed. Thousands of public gathered to express their protest but remained peaceful. Some merchants already sealed their foreign cloth stock.

9 VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED IN MADRAS.

—:o:—

For Appealing People To Boycott Foreign Cloth.

—:o:—

MADRAS, Nov. 25.

Nine volunteers of the National Volunteer Corps were arrested last evening while walking along Govindappa Naicken Street appealing to people to boycott foreign goods. One volunteer arrested for addressing a meting at Loan Square on November 20, was sentenced today to be detained in Borstal School for two years.—A. P.

Madras:—At a meeting of tramway labourers Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu presiding, a resolution was passed expressing sympathy with the Indian labourers in Burma and requesting Government to alleviate their sufferings.—A. P.

C. P. "DICTATOR" JAILED.

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Nov. 25.

Sjt. Harkara 11th President War Council was sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment to-day.

PICKETING IN PESHAWAR.

PESHAWAR, Nov. 24.

Five picketers from Charsada were arrested in the city on Sunday. Sjt. Faqirchand, a Congress member, who was recently sentenced to three years' imprisonment in default of security has been released on furnishing the necessary security. There was no picketing to-day.—A. P.

RATION FOR "C" CLASS PRISONERS.

MADRAS, Nov. 25.

It is understood that the Law Member of the Madras Government has asked the Inspector-General of Prisons to send proposals on the possibility of supplying raw rice and butter milk to "C" class prisoners accustomed to it without increasing the cost by substituting butter-milk for split 'dhall'.—A. P.

STOP. PRESS.

MOTILALJI'S IMMEDIATE PROGRAMME.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 25.

There has been important alteration in the immediate programme of Pandit Motilal Nehru. Instead of proceeding on sea voyage to Singapore he will go by river to Gauhati for a change. He spent a quiet day to-day, having had no temperature.—A. P.

Latest Cotton Prices.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 331, Ismail Building 2nd floor Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY NEW 1931.

New York, Nov. 25.

Previous closing rate	10.83
To-day's opening rate	10.84
Difference	plus .01
To-day's closing rate	10.81
Difference	—.02

—:o:—

Broach expectation A-M Rs. 197

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY NEW 1931.

Liverpool, Nov. 25.

Previous closing rate	5.74
To-day's opening rate	5.75
Difference	plus .01
To-day's closing rate	5.79
Difference	plus .05

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For each Additional Word. Terms:—CASH with Order.

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Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number ... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—An ASSISTANT CARDER and SPINNER for a Woollen Mill. Indian preferred Apply with testimonials and terms to Box No. 259, Advt., Dept., Bombay Chronicle."
A 2052

WANTED—A SCIENCE GRADUATE to teach Science and Geography upto Matric Class Pay Rs. 60/- p. m. One year's binding essential. Apply stating qualifications and experience to HEAD MASTER. S. H. High School. Dholka.
A 2049

WANTED—Capable and Influential Life Insurance Salesmen for Bombay City and Suburbs. Liberal Commission to deserving workers. For terms. Prospectus and etc., apply Box No. 458 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 2051

WANTED—MANAGER, CASHIER, AGENTS, and BROKERS for the branches to be opened shortly in upcountry salary reasonable, cash security essential. Apply with stamp for reply to A. H. MARCUS and CO., Bombay.
A 3744

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL and SUBSTANTIAL AGENTS for Kerosene Oil of Pan Pacific Oil Company, California. Only those experienced and able to dispose sale of same need apply to BENIPRASAD KEDARNATH 234, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.
A 3705

WANTED—AGENTS and ORGANISERS for People's Insurance Co., Ltd. Liberal terms for guaranteed business. Special rupee monthly policy for poor. Apply CHAINANI & CO., Post Box, 1001, Bombay 7.
A R 3599

WANTED—APPLICATIONS with true copies of Service Certificates for ASSTT. STATION MASTERS in grade Rs. 40—4—60 are invited to reach the office of Divisional Suptd. E. I. Rly., Lucknow by 5th December latest. Only those who possess Certificates for passing Telegraphy and who have worked as Asstt. Station Masters need apply. These appointments will be temporary in first instance subject to discharge at 24 Hrs. notice. Selected candidates will have to pass a test in Telegraphy, A. S. M.'s duties and Health Examination.
A 2043

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FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opp. Thakkar Bros. near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to the poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M W5

QUALIFY Your SONS and DAUGHTERS for Secretarial, Accounting, Shorthand, Advocates' positions at GREGG COLLEGE, Lal Darwaja, Ahmedabad.
M 1936

Situations Wanted

A CULTURED HINDU LADY is willing to coach students in vocal and instrumental (Indian) music in respectable families. Also prepared to accept position of music teacher in schools for terms. Apply Box No. 460, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B 3758

Houses & Flats To Let.

FLATS, OFFICES and ROOMS available soon in Mahendra Mansions (formerly Watson's Hotel) Esplanade Road. Lift, Fans, Airy, Central. Rent reasonable. Apply AGENT, second floor.
C R3756

TO BE LET to HINDUS FLATS of four living rooms and kitchen (Tardeo Road Chikkalwady) rent ranging from Rs. 80 to 90. Apply DHARAMSI, Solicitor, 23, Medows Street, Fort, or Tyebji House Chaupaty.
C. 700

Trade Announcement.

A VERY INFLUENTIAL Indian firm dealing in piecegoods, established in Calcutta for over 50 years desirous Sole representation for Eastern India of any big and up-to-date Cotton Mill situated in Bombay or Ahmedabad. Will carry stocks of several Lacks if necessary to push the mills qualities in the market. First class bank references guaranteed. Mills requiring services may kindly communicate under Box No. 454 Advertisement Deptt., The "Bombay Chronicle," Bombay.
R 3745

LET ALL KNOW us as Largest Stockists of Typewriter Ribbons, Carbon Papers, Wax and Drytype stencils, Inks, new flat and Rotary Duplicators, MERCEDES Typewriters. Prices competitive goods guaranteed. GREIF PRODUCTS (India) AGENCY, Post Box 741, Bombay and Poona 2.
T R3703

Profession.

UNEMPLOYMENT—Rs. 200 monthly. Have our successful guaranteed 21 Business. Can earn easily ask with 0-10-0 stamp to D. J. DAFTARY, Dhranagadra, (Kathiawar).
N R3755

Wanted

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—About 30 tons BLACK IRON WIRE 8, 9, and 10 gauge ¼" and 3/16" rods 2 or 3 lathes perfect condition. Lowest price to ABBOTT BROS., Queens Mansion Hotel, Jhansi.
T R3752

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GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates.—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
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3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS COMPANY LTD.

LOST SHARE CERTIFICATE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Share Certificate No. 2214 in respect of 30 Ordinary Shares Nos 321441 to 321470 of the Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Company, Limited, standing in the joint names of Mr. Rustamji Dinshaji Chinoy and Bai Piroja Dinshaji Chinoy has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their registered office Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1 within one month from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate Share Certificate will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated, 25th November, 1930.
R3759

Public Notices.

THE CHHOI SILK MILL CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

The THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 267, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th November, 1930, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1930.

2.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

3.—To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix his or their remuneration.

4.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board,
CHHOI KOOKA DESAI & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 10th November, 1930.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th November to 26th November, 1930, both days inclusive.
2015

DACCA UNIVERSITY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for a Professorship in Mathematics on a fixed salary of Rs. 1,000 per mensem. Nine copies of application with testimonials giving the names and addresses of three references must reach the Registrar not later than 7th February, 1931. For full particulars apply to the REGISTRAR.
2040

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1913 and of the Suresh Film Company, Limited. (In Liquidation.)

The CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 15th day of December, 1930, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their Attorneys (if any) to H. H. Wadia, Esqr., of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, having his Office at Jehangir Building, 133, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, the Official Liquidator of the said Company, and if so required by Notice in writing from the Official Liquidator or in person or by their Attorneys to come in and prove their said debts or claims, at such time as shall be specified in such Notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution before such debts or claims are proved.

Dated this 26th day of November, 1930.
PATHARE AND LILADHAR,
Attorneys for the said Official Liquidator.
2050

NOTICE.

Re: ESTATE OF RAMKORBAI MATHURADAS NENSEY.
Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed Ramkorbai Mathuradas Nensey deceased who died at Bombay on or about the 21st day of February, 1930, and the Letters of Administration of whose property and credits having effect throughout the Province of Bombay were granted on the 20th day of November, 1930, to Birjibhai Hormusji Wadia Esq., the Court Receiver on behalf of Karsondas Mathuradas, the minor son of the said deceased are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator at the office of Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram & Madan his attorneys at No. 9 Bell Lane Fort within one Calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Administrator will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

Dated this 25th day of November, 1930.
MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Attorneys for the Administrator.
2053

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

The sale of Narottam Wady at Kalbadevi Road, advertised to take place to-day is ADJOURNED to TUESDAY, the 9th December, next.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF MARBLE AND FLOORING TILES SHOP KNOWN AS "H. S. KOPTI" & CO." AS A GOING CONCERN.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1965 of 1930 (Pogliano vs. Safiaboo) Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 4-0 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction in one lot as a going concern or in 3 separate lots at Custom House Road, Fort, all the stock-in-trade of the marble and flooring tiles shop known as H. S. Kopti & Co., such as glazed, Marseilles Red and coloured tiles of various patterns and sizes, marble slabs, marble stone-blocks for statues, composition porcelain sheets, mosaic tiles, cut-glass and frosted glass chandeliers, octogonal, round and square-cut table marble slabs, marble furniture and pots, etc., etc., also all the marble goods, lying at Godowns No. 122 and 109 Mody Street.

The above is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF SILVER UMBRELLAS, CRADLES, SARIS, CLOTHES, ETC.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 940 of 1928 (Advocate-General vs. Dinker Khanderao and others), Messrs BENNETT and CO., will on SATURDAY, the 29th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

A big lot of silver umbrellas, cradles, saris, clothes belonging to Shree Mahaluxmi Temple.

The above will be on view two days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

MESSRS. VORA & CO

AUCTIONEERS,
62, Medows Street, Fort.
Tel. No. 22064

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY) the 26th November, 30 at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.) of very valuable teak and black wood furniture, fire proof safe, Gramophones, Records, E. Lamp, Glass and Panel doors, Almyrahs, Silver Show Case, Glass-ware, crockery etc, etc. at Chowpatty Sea Face, Babulal Mansion, next to Vianelli's Restaurant. The above is on view and catlogues are ready.

VORA & CO.

FREE BOOK—GRATIS.
RHEUMATISM
Gout, Paralysis and their infallible cure
Dr. S. BOSE, M.D.
Saidpur Rangpur (Bengal)

Best, Genuine, Artistic and attractive Photo Lockets in Round or Oval Shape, Black and White or Sepia Colour and Small or Large size, Mirrors, Medallions, Buttons etc., of:—
NATIONAL LEADERS.
can be had at the wholesale trade rates, direct from the Manufacturers.
M·G·KOTECHA & BROS.
Sandhurst Road,
Opp. Parakh Hospital (B.C.)
BOMBAY No. 4
Sample set of Six Dozen Lockets, Buttons with Mirror and Medallion will be sent for Rs. 6 only FREE of Postage.
Quotations on application.

FREE GIFT!
DIARY-1931
360 Pages—one day a page.
Apply with
Four Annas postage stamps.
Rajvaidya Narayanji Keshaviji,
177, Harison Road, Calcutta.

Amusements.

PATHE CINEMA
DAILY at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
A Thrilling Racing Story
WARNED OFF
Mickey Mouse, Audio Review, Pathe Sound Gazette
FRIDAY NEXT
SPECIAL GALA PERFORMANCES AT 6-30 and 10 P. M.
The Dramatic Thunderbolt of the Year
LORETTA YOUNG and DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS Jr.
IN
FAST LIFE
A 100% Talkin First National Attraction the like of which you have never seen before

Starting for Baroda at the end of this Month.
LALITKALADARSHA MANDALI
GRANT ROAD,—ELPHINSTONE THEATRE.
LAST WEEK LAST WEEK
WEDNESDAY, 26th NOVEMBER 1930, AT 8-30.
RAKSHASI - MAHATVAKANKSHA
SATURDAY, 29th NOVEMBER 1930, AT 8-30.
SHREE
SUNDAY, 30th NOVEMBER 1930, AT 3.
PUNYA-PRABHAV

EXCELSIOR
THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Vivacious "IT" Girl
CLARA BOW
In a New Role in The 100 p.c. Talking Picture.
DANGEROUS CURVES
Break a Date—Or Make One to See this Thrilling Picture.

EMPIRE
THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
A TERRIFIC TALKIE SUCCESS
LOOSE ENDS
featuring
EDNA BEST
OWEN NARES
A Picture of a Totally different Kind. You Must See It.

EMPRESS
THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
2 GIRLS WANTED
featuring
JANET GAYNOR
(The Star of "7th Heaven")
GLEN TRYON
A Comedy Drama of Youth Love and Laughter.

Globe Cinema
Sandhurst Road
To-night 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30
100 per cent. Thrilling
FRED THOMSON
IN
THE SILENT STRANGER
NEXT SATURDAY
KEN MAYNARD
IN
"Mountain Justice"

RIALTO TALKIES
Daily at 6-30 & 10 P.M.
THE MAN OF 1,001 FACES
LON CHANEY
IN
THUNDER
Also a Two-part
LAUREL-HARDY
All Talking Comedy
No Increase in Prices.

Commencing Sat. 29th
AT
Majestic Cinema
An
IMPERIAL SUPER PRODUCTION
SINDBAD THE SAILOR
Featuring
JAMSETJI and MISS SHUSHILA
SINDBAD
A romance of an intrepid sailor, depicting his vicissitudes of life in many lands haunted isles, valley of death, Oriental atmosphere, grand scenes, a glamorous picture.
Time and Rates as usual.
Majestic Cinema
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

THE CAPITOL
DAILY at 6-30 and 10 p. m.

50 % TALKIE
with
LIONEL BARRYMORE
KARL DANE
LEILA HYAMS.

OWING TO PUBLIC DEMANDS
IMPERIAL
CINEMA
Lamington Road.
continues for one week more
SAGAR FILM COMPANY'S
Super Stunt Picture
ROMANCE OF A YOUTH
featuring Indian Douglas Master VITHAL.
TO MISS TO REPENT.
Daily (4) four shows at 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.
Extra shows on Saturday, Sunday and Bank holidays at 3 p.m.

MONEY MARKET.

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 25.
B C Rate T T 1|5 23|32.
B C Rate D D 1|5 3|4.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|5 3|4 to 15th December.
Banks Selling D D 1|5 25|32.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 23|32 December.
Banks Buying T T 1|5 25|32 to January.
Banks Buying D D 1|5 13|16.
Banks Buying 3 Months 1|5 15|16 November-December.
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 279.
Banks Selling T T 278 3|4.
Banks Buying T T 277 3|4.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 914.
Banks Buying D D 924.
Banks Buying 3 Months 940.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 138 1|8.
Banks Buying 60 Days 136.
HONG KONG—
Banks Selling D D 86 5|8.
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 108 1|4.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 157 1|8.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 1|4.
CROSS RATE—
New York London 4.85 9|16 24th instant.
Shanghai London 1|7 1|16 25th instant.
Japan London 2|0 1|2 24th instant.
London Paris 123.60 24th instant.
London Belgium 34.83 24th instant.
London Switzerland 25.06 24th instant.
London Italy 92.75 24th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4-5-1 1|4 22nd instant, £4-5-1 1|4 24th instant.
Silver London Ready 16 5|8 22nd instant, 16 1|2 24th instant.
Silver London Forward 16 1|2 22nd instant, 16 3|8 24th instant.
Silver New York Ready 36 22nd instant, 35 7|8 24th instant.
London Discounts 3 Months 2 5|32 per cent. 22nd instant, 2 3|16 per cent. 24th instant.
London Discounts 6 Months 2 5|16 per cent. 22nd instant, 2 5|16 per cent. 24th instant.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 2 1|4 per cent.
3 Months 3 3|4 per cent.
6 Months 4 1|4 per cent.
12 Months 4 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 25.
3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 64-13.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90-7.
4 per cent. Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89-7.
4 per cent. Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 74-3.
4 1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95-7.
4 1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 83-2.
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94-12.
5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 96-7.
5 per cent. Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 94-6.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100-5.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 101-6.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101-1.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102-2.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1933-36 Rs. 101-5.
6 1/2 per cent. B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104-15.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 72-10.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 72.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 72.
5 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 89-4.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101-14.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 101-14.
FORWARD RATES.
2ND DEC. SETTLEMENT.
3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 64-12-0.
5 per cent. 1945-55 Rs. 101-5-0.
Tone of Market:—Quiet and dull.

LONDON DISCOUNTS

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 25.
3 Mons. Discounts 2 3/16 p.c.
6 Mons. Discounts 2 5/16 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 3 p.c.
Call Money 2 1/2 p.c.
One month 2 3/4 p.c.
Three months 3 1/4 p.c.
Six months 4 p.c.
Tone of money market:—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 p. c.
Tone of Silver:—Quietly steady. China small sellers. Poor support.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Nov. 24.

November	8.65
December	8.54
January	8.57
March	8.65
May	8.78
July	8.90
September	9.06
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	9.55

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"THE CLOWN WHO MAKES THE WORLD LAUGH."

Harold Laski On Charlie Chaplin.

All in all, I suppose he is the best-known person in the world to-day. There is no country in which his person is not known, hardly a civilised tongue in which there does not exist some special term of affection for him.

The intellectual, the worker, the business man, have all succumbed to his genius. The sense that he is a great artist is a common link between peoples who can agree on nothing else, writes Harold Laski:—

I remember him at Mr. Wells' country house—a wistful and lonely figure.

What struck me about him was, first, his delicate fragility, and, next, his intense seriousness. He was as remote as possible from the ordinary conception of a "star."

He did not talk about himself. He was interested in books, ideas persons. He had a real philosophy of life, felt rather than explicit, melancholy rather than comic.

SIMPLE CHARACTER.

He was really humble, invariably gentle, eager, at all costs, neither to say nor to do anything which might inflict pain. His simplicity of character had a real magic about it.

I have met ffew men who showed in everyday liffe quite so unmistakably the hallmark of genius.

I know nothing of the film, and, save for his pictures, I doubt whether I have been inside a cinema these last five years. But what has made me his slave is the sense that here is a man who uses his great powers to convey a definite philosophy.

It is not merely that he has given the gift of laughter to millions. It is that he has deliberately used his experience of life to convey an important message in a supreme way.

In most films, you could replace any actor with any other, and its nature would hardly change, with him, his personality dominates the whole.

PART OF TRADITION.

Its centre is always his experience, its purpose emerges always out of the lesson that experience has taught him.

He is the one individually in the world to which he belongs who can claim to have genuinely become a part of the historic tradition. We can forget the others in a week. But to have seen him in one of his masterpieces is to possess memories you cannot lose.

What is the source of his power over us?

You cannot class him with the myriad purveyors of old-fashioned slapstick comedy. There is something in him that differentiates him from all rivals.

He makes you roar with laughter, but it is always laughter with a difference. There are tears in it, and loneliness, and a sense that there is an infinite pain in things. He can project every emotion, every idea, on to the plane of the universal.

He can make a tiny detail immense in its significance. A single gesture can open out great vistas of suggestiveness. His incident is always woven into a theme; and each incident is always related to a general purpose which it illustrates and clarifies.

I have heard it said that, outside the medium of the film, he would be relatively unimportant. I accept that as true, being ignorant of the matter; but, in the medium of the film, how vitally important he is.

He has used every artifice of which it disposes to make himself complete master of his audience. He holds you in his grasp with the brilliant sureness that Garrick must have shown, or, in our own day, Coquelin and the Duse.

You have to see and feel as he wants you to see and feel. You cannot separate yourself from him.

POWER OF GENIUS.

He may rely upon the obvious emotions, but his reliance is the insight of a man who can turn them with certainty to exactly the end he desires to reach.

If Mr. Chaplin uses the medium of laughter for his purpose, he still makes us see how infinitely varied is laughter, how mysterious the psychology of laughter still remains.

Suffering, ill-luck, fear, disenchantment, all these he transmutes into comedy. But, with him, what is vital is what lies behind the laugh.

Mostly, I think, it is a protest against a world where the unjust prevail. While you laugh at him your sympathies are passionately on his side.

You never give yourself to his oppressor, to the complacent who turn from him, the hypocrite who deceives him. He is the disinherited made universal, and we feel always that the victory should be his.

He may be flying from the police; we feel that in fact he cannot be guilty. He lacks food, he is kicked from pillar to post, he is abused to the top of his measure.

Yet even when the audience roars with laughter at his discomfort, they share half-consciously in all his troubles. They laugh at him; but what dwells with them outside is his infinite pathos, the tears at the heart of his comedy.

However much his life goes wrong, somehow you feel that he is always in the right. His loneliness always seems win your sympathy, his wistfulness arouses in you an eager desire to comfort him.

ART OF COMEDY.

You are proud of the eternal hope he never fails to show, as thought were the living symbol of something immortal in the spirit of man.

No one could play as he plays who has not brodded intensely on bitter experience. No one, either, could fail who has come so definitely to know what that experience means to him. An immense fortune, and the applause of half the world still leaves his heart with the under-dog. The unsuccessful, he seems to say, may have lost the whole world, but they have remained the captains of their souls.

What, also, is remarkable in Mr. Chaplin is the consistent growth of his genius. He has displayed that infinite capacity for taking pains which enables him each time he performs say something new and something better.

He was adorably funny in his early slapstick comedies; but to turn from them to the Gold Rush" and the "Circus" is to turn from the world of amusement to the world of great art.

From the common clown he became himself. From the maker of external fun he became the creater of inward delight. He put into what he was doing not merely an obvious technique, but the whole of a man's mind and heart.

MYSTERY OF LIFE.

And they were the mind and heart of one who had brooded profoundly on the ultimate mystery of life, who had caught a glimpse of its inner meaning, and could communicate that glimpse to a world which his genius prohibited from its usual divisions of face and class, colour and creed.

Moliere says somewhere that it is a strange undertaking to make honest men laugh. Certainly the number of those who can do this on a universal plane is pitiably small. Our English comedy of manners has hardly passed beyond the cliffs of Dover.

Shakespeare, Dickens, Cervantes, Rebelais, these only have had that power of making the laughter they create transcend all conditions of space and time.

It is a great company, yet most of us feel that Mr. Chaplin has kinship with them.

WISTFUL FIGURE.

I imagine his films exhibited somewhere in the Elysian fields; Falstaff and Malvolio, Pantsgruel and Micawber, Don Quizote and Mr. Jingle, all sit there and recognise that they are blood-brothers with the wistful figure on the screen.

When Falstaff "babbled of green fields" he knew that ultimate melancholy of final disillusion; and as Micaber watches that last supreme gesture of defiance in the Circus he knows what it was that ever prevented the death of hope.

I do not think there is any company of the immortals who would not give Mr. Chaplin the freedom of their fellowship.—"Daily Herald."

BEAUTY MEN ADMIRE

is retained by AFGHAN SNOW

A wonderful harmless safe and easy treatment gently draws out blemishes, clearing and whitening the skin with amazing quickness. Already thousands of women all over India are keeping their skins fresh and lovely with this amazing complexion cream.

E. S. PATANWALA,
182/84 Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay.
Kemp & Co., Ltd., Khambala Hill and all Branches.
Pay a visit to Madhav Baug, Stall No. 28.

PARACHUTE MAN'S JUMP.

—:o:—

"Very Pleasant," He Says.

B. P. C. REFUSES TO BROADCAST.

Plane Leap Thought Too Dangerous.

Broadcasting his sensations while dropping like a stone from a height of four miles.

This is the plan of Mr. John Tranum, a parachutist, but the B.B.C. refuses to have anything to do with it, believing it to be too dangerous.

Mr. Tranum, who has made more than 1,000 parachute descents, and holds the world's record, hopes that the thrill may be broadcast by a foreign station.

He is going up in an aeroplane, piloted by Captain C. D. Barnard, to a height of more than 20,000 feet, over Salisbury Plain.

Then he will dive headlong into space, opening his parachute only when about 3,000 feet off the ground.

"CAN LOOK AFTER MYSELF".

He proposes to take a small transmitting set with a microphone, and describe his sensations on the way down.

The B.B.C. decided, however, that the carrying of an apparatus weighing almost as much as himself would increase the hazard beyond reasonable safety.

It was also found that the technical difficulties made a broadcast very uncertain.

"I have made enough descents to know when to open the parachute with safety," said Mr. Tranum. "Anyhow, I can look after myself."

Mr. Tranum, a shy-looking young man, described to a "Daily Herald" representative the sensations he expects.

"It is very cold at 20,000 feet, and one has queer feelings unimagined by people who have never explored the higher atmosphere," he said.

"Talking into the little transmitting wireless station I shall carry, I hope to describe my feelings. Then I shall tell how I am preparing for the leap, and what the ground hazy below, looks like.

"Then the dive into space. On the day down I intend to try to put into words the sensations I feel. It will be difficult, but I think it will be interesting."

Asked whether he was not frightened by the long fall, Mr. Tranum laughed.

"It is a very pleasant experience", he declared. "I like it.

THOUGHTS CLEAR.

"There is no sensation of falling. You seem to be floating in the air, a detached creature. Thoughts are vivid and clear. Consciousness is acute.

"The stop-watch you carry tells you how near you are getting to earth. As you watch the ground coming up at you tiny specks become trees or houses at terrific speed.

"When you pull the ring that opens the parachute the drop is checked, and you begin to float more steadily downwards.

"But the really delightful part of the experience is before the parachute starts to function."—"Daily Herald".

Marion's Plates.

For over fifty years Marions have maintained their well won reputation among Professional Photographers for scientific and technical excellence in plate manufacture.

For India these plates are specially prepared after a careful study of the difficulties attending storage and development under tropical conditions. Here are three of the many varieties manufactured in the Southgate factory.

Iso-Record .. H & D 500
The fastest non-fog plate in India.

Brilliant .. .. H & D 300
Splendid gradation, great latitude.

Instantaneous .. H & D 200
Moderate speed, thickly coated, free from fog.

Sole Distributors for India and Burma:—

Martin & Harris, Ltd.
Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Established 1897.

Head Office:— Empire of India Life Building, BOMBAY.

To spend money is easy, and to save is difficult: but the harder it is to save, the more carefully should the savings be utilised. They cannot be more securely safe-guarded than in a Life Assurance Policy in this Company.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO., Managers.

BILL TO ABOLISH BEER.

—:o:—

Prohibitionist M. P. Wants To Make Britain "Dry".

Twenty-five Bills were introduced in the House of Commons by private members and formally read a first time.

They include a measure by Mr. E. Scrymgeour (Prohibitionist, Dundee), to prohibit the manufacture, importation and sale of alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes.

Mr. Smith-Carrington (C., Rutland), introduced a Bill to provide for the use of British ingredients in the manufacture of beer.

Mr. James Maxton's Bill was to establish a living wage for all wage-earners on the lines of the I.L.P. policy.

Other Bills introduced were:—

To amend the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act, 1912 (Mr. J. Potts, Lab., Barnsley).

To enable certain local authorities to establish municipal savings banks (Mr. G. Sinkinson, Lab., Berwick.)

To secure that proper provision be made for the surviving spouse and issue of a deceased person. (Miss Eleanor Rathbone, Ind., English Univ.)

To provide footwear for children in distressed areas. (Col. Watts Morgan, Lab., Rhondda.)

To facilitate the acquisition by highway authorities of land in connection with the construction and improvement of roads. (Mr. W. Leach, Lab., Cent. Bradford.)

To make provision for the prevention of damage by rabbits. (Mr. C. Hanbury, C., N. Dorset.)—"Daily Herald".

INDIAN STUDENTS IN LONDON.

—:o:—

Arya Bhuvan To Provide Vegetarian House.

The following is a summary of the 2nd annual report of the "Anya Bhavan," London:

During the year there was not so great a rush of visitors as in the first year; nevedtheless, the house has been kept fairly well occupied and full. In all about 60 new guests arrival here. Amongst them were:—

Mr. K. H. Setalvad, of the Universal Fire and General Insce. Co. Ltd., Bombay.
Prof. I. K. Yagnik.
Seth Vallabhdas Khatau.
Sir C. V. and Lady Raman.
Maharaj Kunwar Prithvisinghji.
Dr. Rabindranath Tagore.

The Committee regrets to say that their anticipations of being able to make sufficient income to provide for the necessary depreciation and re-decoration costs, and to wipe off last year's deficit due to similar provisions, were not fulfilled during the year.

The demand for a Vegetarian House within the means of the student community is keenly felt, and if some philanthropists would come forward with their help, it would serve both ends. A beginning could be made by taking a house of about 25 beds on a long lease and furnishing it to suit the convenience of students. This facility, if provided in connection with Arya Bhavan, would continue to keep in close contect Indian youth with elder Indians, which they miss badly during their stay in this country.

It should also be record that the small Library started last year by Rev. C. F. Andrews, has been enlarged by the addition of a few more volumes by his efforts, and it is hoped that it will continue to grow.

Rangoon:—Sir Joseph Maung Gyi, the Acting Governor, presided on Saturday morning at the annual meeting of the Home for Waifs and Strays held at Government House. The Home now contains 73 boys. It was started in 1929 by Mrs. Tee Tee Luce, wife of Prof. Luce of the Rangoon University.—A. P.

Karachi.—The French aviatrix Mademoiselle Maryse Hilz who is flying to Saigon, arrived at Karachi Air Port at three this afternoon in a moth aeroplane. She left Paris on November 12. Her route has been via Belgrade, Constantinople and Baghdad. There were no incidents "en route."—A. P.

New Delhi.—Remarkable tributes were paid to Sir William Birdwood at the farewell dinner by members of the Army and Royal Air Force Head-quarters. Covers were laid for 177. General sir C. J. Deverell, Chief of the General Staff, paid tribute to Sir William Birdwood's work.—A. P.

USE POONA MILLS

Fine SWADESHI PIECE-GOODS

RECOMMENDED BY

Syt. Kelkar and Syt. Tulpule, President Poona City Congress Committee,

(NOW IN JAIL)

For NOT MAKING KHADI since 1920

To Protect Hand-Made KHADI

RAW COTTON SITUATION.

He Who Follows Statistics Goes Broke.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. in their report state that an old market proverb says: He who follow-statistics, goes broke." Thus the size of supply is commonly known to all but the demand, though now sluggish, yet remains an unknown factor. Fall in prices and lack of confidence have held back the consumers and investors. A comparison of the present high priced gilt-edged securities in England, America and elsewhere will prove that Investors have left alone the commodities but once confidence revives in business, Investors will quickly turn their attention to commodities in preference to high priced gilt-edged securities. Despite world-wide trade depression, it is reported the mill activity in France is 100 per cent. In Japan, the mill artivity continues at about 70 per cent and consumption of all growths was 3,51,000 B/s during August and September as against 4,57,000 B/s same period last year. Total consumption in Japan last season was 25,72,000 B/s of 500 lbs. out of which 11,43,000 B/s were Americans and the balance other growths.

Comparing the prices of commodities such as Rubber, Sugar, Wheat, Maize and Linseed, we find they have fairly recovered from the bottom recently seen. Some Bank failures are reported in the Southern States and this must severely handicap the farmer in securing production loans. It must be here noted that Farm Board does not lend funds to farmers for production purposes except, to hold their surplus crops.

We still favour purchases on moderate setbacks.

INSULT TO NATIONAL FLAG.

—:o:—

The "Indian Social Reformer writes:—

The *Evening News of India* published in its issue of the 5th November a photograph showing a Police sergeant trailing in the mud the national flag, which had been hoisted at Chowpati that morning. We do not know if the Sergeant was acting under any law or ordinance in doing so but it shows deplorable lack of taste and good feeling for any man to hurt the feelings of his fellowmen in this wanton way. The flag is held in reverence by thousands of men and women all over the country, and if it had to be removed, it can certainly be removed without unnecessary offence. Officers of the rank of sergeants are not expected to possess a high standard of taste, ordinates the importance of disbut it is the duty of higher officials to inculcate in their subcharging their function without needlessly wounding the feelings of any section of the public. "With what measure ye mete, the same shall be meted out to you again."

"JAYAVASIKARANI"

OR THE WONDERFUL TALISMAN.

This is a talisman comprising of a very rare herb, the use of this talisman will enable you to attain prosperity in trade; success in examination, etc., and will enable you to succeed in all your aspirations, cost of 1 talisman Rs. 2, ten talismans, Rs. 15. Guaranteed special talisman will be supplied for specific purposes charge Rs. 50. (V. P. P. As. 4, extra.)

Sjt. T. Sundaramaiyer, Prosecuting Sub-Inspector, writes:—"Thanks for your Jayavasikarani Talisman, which gave me wonderful and immediate results within a short duration of 7 days."

GANDHI JOTHISH NILAYAM
Tiruttani, Chittoor Dist., India.

"TEA and TEA SHARES"

INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED on commission or pay or both to popularise the sale of our "ARYAN TEA" and TEA SHARES. Tea Shares of Bengal have astonished the business world by paying a dividend upto 364 per cent per annum. Why don't you reap the benefit of sound Indian concern. Capital five lacs.—fully paid up. Garden more than twelve years old. Dividend expected very soon. Some transfer shares are still available for disposal which are also going to be closed very soon. Further particulars on request to

Messrs. ARYAN PLANTERS AGENCY,
7, Mission Row, Block "B" CALCUTTA.

AMRUTANJAN

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SOLDIERS OLD AND SOLDIERS NEW.

The Militarism Of Modern Germany

SCENES AT FIELD-DAY OF "STEEL-HELMETS"

In the following article, contributed to the Nation, New York, Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard gives a vivid pen picture of the scenes witnessed at the eleventh annual field-day of the Stahlhelm, the famous Steel Helmets Organisation and the spirit of securing a revision of the Versailles Treaty which animates young Germany and provides the main stimulus to the Hitler movement.

Imagine a great plateau high above a city on the Rhine, framed on two sides by tall autumn-tinged trees and offering on the left beautiful views to the hills on the banks of the river, elsewhere charming prospects to far-distant hills which at the horizon, under a dark, lowering sky, appear to be mountains. Picture to yourself next in the right angle made by the trees in the background four small, well-separated grandstands with a high speakers' tower in front of the first. Then look from the grandstands and people over the plain before you upon a sea of men in uniform, 167,000 strong—so the loud speakers insist—and you have a vision of the eleventh annual field day of the Stahlhelm, the militaristic American Legion of Germany.

It is indeed a sea of humanity—I use this overworked, worn-out phrase deliberately because the field-gray of the uniforms and the unending ranks of men do suggest waves of the ocean. But the waves of the ocean are restless; this mass of gray humanity stands for hours and hours in a wet field without food or drink, yet without restlessness, with perfect discipline. At no time is there a marked volume of sound from them; not even the command "at rest" comes after long standing at attention with knapsacks on backs. And these are by no means youths; the bulk of the "Steel Helmets" are men who fought for four years to be a "Front-Stahlhelmer" one must have been six months on a firing line. Here and there are officers fairly covered with decorations; the number of iron crosses one sees is incalculable. Many of the men have travelled two nights and a day without sleep; 1,700 motor buses have helped to bring them from all parts of Germany. They have been quartered from Leipzig to Bingen-on-the-Rhine. Every "Gau," or district, has brought more men than it notified headquarters it expected to furnish. Hence a delay of two and a quarter hours in the beginning of the ceremonies while steamers make additional trips to nearby towns to bring patient men to join the still more patient waiting throngs, whose composure is in no wise affected by two sharp drenching showers.

A THEATRICAL SPECTACLE.

Men in gray, men in gray, still they come. At last the end. Then a salute of eleven guns, and the leaders arrive with much ceremony to take their places on the speakers' stand. They receive no greeting cheer. These are soldiers, not idle spectators, before them. Even then the speeches do not begin. From the right flank comes a procession of no less than 1,200 flags, flags of all the branches and districts and sections and states, chiefly the German battle-flag, since the Stahlhelm is forbidden to use the old black, white, and red of the empire and will not carry the white, red, and gold of the republic. In the stiff wind the flags flutter gloriously, the varied colours more vivid than if the sun were shining. Franz Seldte, the commander and founder, gives the order "Das Ganze—kehrt" and the whole mass faces the flags as they pass around the rear of the assemblage. For forty minutes the soldiers stand rigidly at attention; for forty minutes a band pounds out one single marching air: for forty minutes Seldte and his second in command, ex-Lieutenant-Colonel Duesterberg, stand at the salute. Not until this theatrical spectacle is over can the exercise begin with praise of the dead of the war by a clergyman, introduced by a superb hymn played by massed bands.

"PAGAN WORSHIP" OF MARS.

Yes, there are clergymen still to be found here to lend themselves to this pagan worship of Mars. This one, like our Mannings at home, is on intimate terms with God, whom he has apparently forgiven for granting victory to the Allies and permitting them to occupy German territory for twelve long years. At least he is as certain to-day as his brethren were at the outbreak of the war that the Germans are a chosen people; that God has great things still in store for them if they will but unite in the spirit of the Stahlheim. More than that, he is certain that the two million Germans who fell did not die in vain. That he iterates and reiterates. Somehow out of their suffering, out of the waste of their lives, Germany is to be made over, according to the prescription of physician Seldte. This prescription, after another moving national hymn sung by all, Herr Seldte proceeds to give once more. It is no firebrand speech; his utterances, like Hitler's, are taming down. With his demand for a revision of the Versailles treaty, for the withdrawal of the monstrous lie that Germany was solely guilty of beginning the World War, every libtral can agree. Sinister, however, is the slogan he again voices: "Victory rests upon sacrifices and 'arm'." For the Hitler victory at the polls Seldte takes the credit, for it was the Stahlheim, he says, which led in the work of freeing Germany from internal and external enemies. He reads—to "bravos"—the resolutions just passed by the board of directors and sees no inconsistency in urging complete political unity for all Germans while demanding also the complete abandonment of the "fruitless Marxism of the Prussian dictatorship"—Duesterberg had put it more clearly the day before, saying that "that nation which first removes the poison of Marxism from its veins by a nationalism embracing all classes will win the war." Germany has only to follow the Stahlhelm and unite itself, and then "the Germans alone, in spite of everything, will be the true victors in the first (!) World War." Neither of these self-appointed leaders knows exactly how the twelve or more million Germans who voted for the Communists and Socialists are to be weaned from Marxism—save perhaps by knocking them on their heads. But still they cry: "Away with all petty quarrelings of brothers"—and still they are certain that they are on the high road to achieving all the purposes of the Stahlheim. And while they put their faith in sacrifice and arms, they declare in the next breath that they know that Germany can carry on no war to-day and that they are for achieving their ends by legal means. Of course, we also hear the familiar words of the American Legion: "We, having known war, want peace."

Franz Seldte has finished. In unison the bands play and the crowd sings—the Deutschland song. Next the dedication of the flags of the newly organized districts—this flag business plays an enormous part in the life of the Stahlheim. And then as Seldte and Duesterberg march past the front lines of the troops, like kings and field marshals of old, the crowd of spectators melts away—among them three genuine Italian Fascists, numerous brown-shirted fascist followers of Hitler, the vicious anti-Semite Hakenpreuzler, and the correspondent of the Paris "Matin," with plety of material to stir the anger and blood of Poincare, the French nationalists, the Camelots du Roi. Is there, indeed, not a magnificent army "in posse" here? My neighbour, who wears its uniform, told me so last evening at supper. Large enough, he thinks, to beat France. . . . But if the crowd hurries off, the soldiers stay. Not until eleven hours after their arrival does the tail end of the procession, twenty-seven kilometers in length, leave the field.

STAHLHELM'S GREAT DAY.

A great day for the Stahlheim—its greatest, so they say around me. Many more present than in Berlin, far more than in Munich, and every man paid for his transportation out of his own pocket. One hundred and sixty-seven thousand men, not even one-tenth of the German war dead. These fields beyond the living could hold all the wickedly butchered. But they would crowd the green-and-brown-carpeted hillside even to the very edge with its somber trees. If these ghosts stand there, what are they saying of this return to the worship of the god that coat them their lives and plunged all Europe into desolation?

It is pleasanter to go down to the city and stand in front of the castle by the reviewing stand. By four in the afternoon the hosts appear; not until nine does the last 'Gau' come into sight. The impressiveness of that review cannot be denied. These men, after this exhausting day without food and the sleepless nights, are amazingly vigorous, their hearing erect, their strength unchallenged. Clean-shaven, even the Bavarians (what has become of the German beard?), when only a very few Falstaffian paunches and strikingly few spectacles. These older men have kept themselves in marvellous physical trim since the war. Indeed, it is the veterans who do the historic goose-step best as they pass in front of the leaders and who win the "bravos" of the experts around me. The younger men, the new crop of Stahlhelmers, are green enough in their marching and often pale-faced.

Here comes a group of miners from Essen clad in medieval guild uniforms to break the monotony of the field-gray. Whenever labouring men appear—and there are many, for the Stahlhelm is bent upon making inroads into the unions the crowd applauds and cries out the Stahlheim fascist salute, 'Front-Heil' (success, or fortune, at the front). The younger men chant it like a college boy's slogan; as they go down the narrow street into the town they answer the Front-Heil of sympathetic townspeople with the fascist arm salute. Alongside the reviewing stand, among the onlookers, is no less a person than the Crown Prince himself, with two of his brothers, watching the honours go to Seldte and Duesterberg. Night before last he took the salute at the grand tattoo which marked the ending of the torchlight parade. They say he was cheered; pictures of him sold well in the crowd. Yet it would be idle to claim that he made a stir; the local newspapers hardly mentioned his appearance. As for the crowds, even for Sunday, they were not great. The Stahlheim sympathizers were there, but not the workers and the mass of middle-class people, and of these is Germany.

A million men the Stahlheim claims. There are still sixty million Germans. Seldte's work is but begun; it has begun enough to injure Germany by stirring the chauvinists abroad to bitterness and rage. It has earned the right, both by its numbers and by the enthusiasm of its members, to be taken seriously. It is, finally, the direct product of Versailles, of the foolish and stupid policy of the Allies, notably the French, of the twelve years of occupation by foreign troops, of the demand for impossibe reparations payments, and of the steadfast refusal of the war victors to disarm and to keep their solemn pledges given in the Treaty of Versailles. When the Stahlheim demands a return to the Wilson programme of the Fourteen Points, it takes a sound and entirely justifiable position. To the Allies' violation of their armistice pledges is above all else due the extraordinary, the impressive, the entirely saddening, and, probably, the menacing spectacle I have just described.

II

Soldiers new in Germany have been on trial in Leipzig on charges of high treason before the Supreme Court of the Reich. The verdict, dismissal for the two active officers and a year and a half in a fortress for the three accused, less the time already served, was cabled two days ago. What has interested me has been less whether they were really guilty of treason than what manner of men these new Reichswehr officers are. They told their story plainly in court. If there is bitter disappointment in democratic circles here, it can be understood. For they and the Allies intended that this should be a democratic army. The old cadet corps, in one of which Hindenburg was educated, were abolished, and service in the ranks was made the only avenue to commissioned rank. The old hateful caste distinction between officers and men was successfully done away with, for from the September maneuvers here come excellent reports of the camaraderie of officers and men. Instead of sitting far apart in the rest periods, the correspondents report that the men gathered around their officers as the center of their life. That neither discipline nor efficiency has suffered is similarly the testimony of observers; indeed, only the highest praise is given to the troops, and the men are reported to have responded to the terrific demands upon them in a remarkable way.

POLITICS OF MILITARY CIRCLES.

All the more striking, therefore, is the evidence brought out at Leipzig, not only by the prisoners at the bar but by numerous witnesses, that the new Reichswehr is deeply affected by the nationalist movement; that numerous officers have begun to dabble in politics, to take sides between the Left and the Right parties, and to show the same tendencies towards megalomania and militaristic exaltation of their profession which was so objectionable in a large portion of the officer caste in the old army and navy. The two active officers, Lieutenants Ludin and Scheringer, are certified by their superiors to have been most excellent officers. One is the son of a professor, the other of a retired general. What was their grievance? The army was not being conducted "nationally enough," said Lieutenant Ludin. More should have been done to protect the officers. From what? Why, "in the newspapers, theaters, and literature, the army and the officers are being constantly attacked. The government has done nothing against this." "Do you think that the government can close the theaters if there are isolated instances of attacks upon the army or its officers?" asked the presiding judge. "Yes, indeed," Lieutenant Ludin replied, "that the government could have done." Obviously, he and his fellows were but a step from the point of view that led officers to run any civilian through who "insulted the uniform."

KNOTTY PROBLEM.

A little later, Lieutenant Ludin denounced the government saying: "We can have no confidence in the government of this republic which continually thinks like pacifists and does not protect the interests of the army." A final grievance of Lieutenant Scheringer was that their commander in Ulm had once ordered them not to appear in the streets in uniform at a time of Communist demonstrations and much excitement. Other military witnesses declared that the government was "pulling the ethical ground out from under them by its conduct." When asked whether they would shoot their fellow-citizens by order, some of the witnesses said that they would shoot either communists or nationalists if they were ordered to do so, but it was evident that it would be far easier for them to give the order to fire on the Communists than on those who "think nationally." "That is the most difficult question you could put to us," said one officer. Another declared that there was a great difference between loyalty to the constitution of the republic, and to the country itself. One could be loyal to the constitution and still be opposed to an administration which did not think nationalistically enough. Lieutenant Scheringer openly stated, by the way, that he thought the Reichswehr should never shoot at the National-Socialists.

The Leipzig court had a difficult task before it. The prisoners were obviously very youg mentally underdeveloped, and politically entirely uneducated. Their testimony suggested commonplace freshmen rather than officers of twenty-five or twenty-six who had risen from the ranks. If the court found them guilty, it knew that they would be treated as martyrs by the Hitlerites. If the court dismissed them as 'dumme Jungen' (stupid boys) it would appear to them and their associates that they had the right to go ahead to organize the Reichswehr politically as a branch of Hitler's "Nazis," and it would encourage such Socialists as may happen to be in the service to recruit for their party. In other words, it would be giving permission to the Reichswehr to destroy itself by internal political conflicts or to become, perhaps, the instrument of a single party—even though that party sould be, as Hitler's is to-day, a minority party. To that, however "nationally" it thinks, the great bulk of the German people do not belong and, I believe, will not belong unless driven to it by suffering, want, economic and spiritual misery and exhaustion, and the criminal folly and stupidity the Allies and America have shown in dealing with Germany from the day of its surrender to the present hour.

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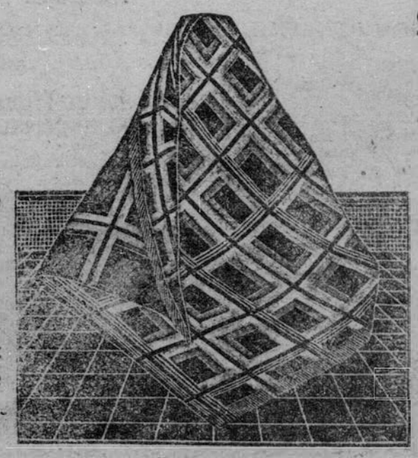

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

MEETING AT VILE PARLE

A public meeting of the residents of Vile Parle will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. in Gandhi Chowk to congratulate residents of Vile Parle who have been convicted and sentenced for taking part in the "Jawahar Day" programme.

—:o:—

"F" WARD BYE-ELECTION.

Three nomination papers were received on Tuesday for the bye-election to the Bombay Municipal Corporation from the "F" Ward, the vacancy having occurred by the death of Dr. S. S. Bolivalla. Polling takes place on December 2.

The names of the candidates who are nominated are:—

Messrs. M. V. Dhonde, Muncherji Edulji Joshi and Sakharam Babaji Mahadeshwar.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

(In pounds sterling)

Remittances during the week ending 22nd November -930:—

Transfer from paper currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury 647,950

Total Remittances from 1st April 1930 to 22nd November 1930:—

Sterling purchased in India 5,395,000

Transfer from paper currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury. 731,441

Total 6,126,441

STUDENTS UNION SWADESHI BAZAR.

French Bridge Road, Chowpatty Next to Blavatsky Lodge.

Will be open from 4 p.m. to 10 p.m. To-day there will be a very interesting programme of variety "Garbas" in Kathiawadi Dress, specially organised by Kalavatibehn Khandwala from 8 p.m. to 10 p.m.

THE SWASTIK LEAGUE.

There will be a review parade on Thursday the 27th instant. All volunteers of the Swastik League Volunteer Corps are required to be present at the Gowalia Tank Maidan at 6-15 a.m. in correct parade uniform."

WAR COUNCILLORS OF BOMBAY TO BE RELEASED TO-DAY.

Messrs. G. V. Kapadia, B. R. Dhurandhar, N. J. Manjrekar and M. M. Gandhi, who were sentenced in June last as members of the War Council will be released to-day (Wednesday) from Nasik Road Central Prison. They are expected to arrive in Bombay at 12-45 p.m. by the Punjab Mail.

A joint meeting of the Committees appointed by the Corporation to enquire into and report on the alleged excesses of the Police in different parts of the City will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 5 p. m. (B. T.)

"OXFORD MANNER"

Prof. F. Correia-Afonso and Mr. P. Glorney Bolton will be the speakers at a meeting of the 3 Arts to be held on Sunday the 30th November at "Aiwane-Rafat" Ridge Road at 5-30 p.m. The titles of their discourses will be "The Oxford Manner" and "Hors d'Oeuvres" respectively. There will also be some musical items on the programme.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

The Bombay Young Women's Christian Association will be At Home to the members only of the Women's Council, on Thursday 27th November 1930, at 5 p. m., at the Y. W. C. A. Building, Mayo Road, Fort.

INDIAN AS THE ONLY CASTE.

Mr. D. S. Javalkar writes:—

"To do away with communal differences' is the article of faith of Satyashodak Samaj and the main plank of the Non-Brahmin movement. Therefore it is imperative that every Satyashodhak or Non-Brahmin should not give out his particular caste or religion in the ensuing Census. Let us ignore these caste differences and there will be no problem of protection of the minorities. Jatpattodak Mandal of Lahore, Sir P. C. Roy, and others are devoting their energies to see that the caste is ignored for the purpose of the Census. So the Samaj Samata Sangh and Young Men's Associations should devote their attention to this problem. Every one should give 'Indian' as his caste. I hope that people will respond to this appeal."

CONDOLENCE MEETING FOR MR. BAPTISTA

The villagers of Utan assembled on Sunday the 23rd Inst. in the compound of their Parish Church to record their deep sense of regret at the untimely death of Mr. Joseph Baptista whose native place was Utan.

Mr. Joseph Alex Dias, referred to the lamented leader as a great patriot, a noble citizen and a staunch Christian.

Mr. Angelo Fonseca moved the main Resolution of condolence and Rev. Roque D'souza and Messrs. J. A. Pereira, Ligario Menezes, I. Menezes, Felix Pereira, John P. D'Souza, J. B. C. Noronha and others associated themselves with the resolution which was carried all standing.

PROCESSION FOR DEMONSTRATING SYMPATHY WITH BARDOLI PEASANTS BANNED.

POLICE CHIEF'S UKASE.

The following notice has been issued over the signature of Mr. G. S. Wilson, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, prohibiting demonstrations in the city for showing sympathy with Bardoli peasants:—

"Whereas it has been publicly announced that the 26th day of November 1930 will be observed as a day to express the sympathy of the citizens of Bombay with the peasants of Bardoli when a procession will be taken out from Mandvi by the "War Council" of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, and whereas this association has been declared unlawful, I, Gerald Sidney Wilson, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, being of opinion that it is necessary for the preservation of public peace to prohibit this procession, hereby prohibit it under Section 23, Sub-Section (3) of the Bombay City Police Act.

The public are informed that if in defiance of this order attempts are made to take out this procession, necessary steps will be taken to disperse it".

GIVE RIGHT LEAD TO NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

Appeal To Bombay Students To Attend Surat Conference.

The following appeal has been issued by Mr. Mohanlal Chokhavala, Joint Secretary, Bombay Presidency Students' Conference which is to be held at Surat during the first week of December:—

The Bombay Presidency Students' Conference is to meet at Surat on the 6th and 7th December. Remember we have to make this Conference a land-mark in the history of the Students' Movement in this country. Our appeal to you is to send your delegates to this Conference to help the realization of its following aims:

(1) Organization of the Students' Unions on the basis of their immediate economic grievances, and to agitate for free compulsory education.

(2) To give a clear lead to the present struggle for independence.

The Conference is going to be a unique success. Mr. K. M. Munshi, M.A., LL.B., Advocate has consented to preside.

Comrades, our final appeal to you is to muster strong at this Conference and take your proper share in giving a clear lead to the National Movement and to fight for the grievances of the Students in the Presidency of Bombay.

Truth About The Hartal

—:o:—

VERY FEW DEFAULTING MERCHANTS.

The assurance that the hartal declared by the merchants of the Mulji Jetha Market with regard to the sale of foreign cloth will continue indefinitely was given by several prominent merchants to a representative of the "Chronicle" on Tuesday.

The reports that have been published in the "Indian Daily Mail" alleging that large stocks of foreign cloth have been disposed of secretly by the merchants and that many foreign cloth shops have opened inspite of picketing is denied and is described as a "fantastic distortion of facts".

HARTAL TO BE CONTINUED.

It will be remembered that the Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association appointed a Committee over a month ago to consider the advisability of continuing the hartal. It is reliably learnt that this Committee has recommended a continuance of the hartal which is said to indicate clearly the trend of feelings of the merchants on the subject.

The report of the Committee will be placed before a general meeting of the Association in the near future.

TRUTH ABOUT THE WHOLE THING.

It is pointed out the report appearing in the above paper that out of 600 shops in the market more than 200 had re-opened business inspite of vigorous picketing of a hundred volunteers, is misleading. The fact is that there are about 700 shops in the Mulji Jetha Market, of which about 300 deal in purely Indian cloth. The latter have been kept open ever since the hartal was declared and have been exclusively dealing in swadeshi mill cloth.

RESOLUTION STRICTLY ADHERED TO.

The Piece-goods Association is strictly adhering to the spirit of the resolution passed on October 20 last. That resolution calls upon the members not to import or deal in foreign cloth and the penalty for a breach of the resolution is to be a fine of Rs. 101 for every package of foreign cloth imported or sold. Half the amount of fine imposed on the defaulter is promised to be paid to the member who gives the information of the default.

It is asserted that not a single case of such default has occurred although it is admitted that a few cases of clandestine sales might have been transacted. The sum total of such sales is considered to be negligible.

Another allegation which is denied is that a number of members of the Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association have resigned and migrated to other parts of the city where picketing is less vigorous or completely absent. It is true that since last Divali a few members have resigned due to closure of their business, but such resignations of the end of the year was a normal feature of the market.

BARDOLI ASHRAMITES CONVICTED.

—:o:—

No Bidders In Paddy Auctions.

—:o:—

(From a Correspondent.)

SURAT, Nov. 24.

Twenty-three workers were arrested from the Bardoli Swaraj Ashram on 11th ultimo. After protracted hearings by Mr. Almaulla, judgment was delivered to-day.

Mr. Laxmidas Purshottamdas, head of the Khadi Saranjam Karyalaya is sentenced to one month imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50, in default of it, 15 days more. He alone was given B class. Messrs. Khushalbhai Morarji Patel and Chunilal Saakaleshwar Mehta, one of the trustees and manager of the Swaraj Ashram respectively were given 10 months rigorous imprisonment. Messrs. Khushalbhai Pragji and R. C. Naik were sentenced to 5 months rigorous. Messrs. Chimanlal Pranlal Bhatt, Amirali Gularali, Padmakar Randive, Davalji Ratanji Patel, Hansjibhai Hirabhai, Bhaskar Mahadev, Gandodlal Makanji, Editor of the "Bardoli Sangram Patrika" and 7 others were given 4 months' rigorous imprisonment. Three of the accused were fined Rs. 50 in case of default to undergo a sentence of 15 days' rigorous.

Mr. Prithwiraj, son of Mr. Laxmidasbhai was discharged.

All but Mr. Laxmidasbhai were given C class. It is interesting to note that Mr. Chimanlal P. Bhatt was given B class in his previous conviction on the first day of Salt Satyagrah movement.

CONVICTION AFTER 2½ MONTHS IN LOCK-UP.

Mr. Bhikhubhahi Haribhai Patel was arrested in Olpad on 3rd September for picketing at the Council elections. He was kept in lock up for 2½ months. During that period he lost 35 lbs. in weight. Consequently he had to be admitted into Civil Hospital of Surat. Mr. Almaulla sentenced him to 5 months rigorous imprisonment on the 22nd instant. At the time of Dharasna raids he led one batch of volunteers from Surat and received serious injuries on his head.

Messrs. Gordhanbhai Shivabhai and Nanubhai were arrested in Vapi (Pardi Taluka) 45 days back. The former was charged for composing a poem inciting people not to pay land revenue and the latter for distributing it. They are sentenced to 3 months rigorous imprisonment.

TEMPERANCE IN PARDI TALUKA.

The whole Taluka of Pardi had decided not to purchase a single Toddy shop or a 'Mandwa.' By wrongful persuation, one Ukadbhai purchased 2 mandwas for Rs. 400. He knew his mistake afterwards and immediately wrote to the District Collector to cancel his bid.

AUCTION SALE FAILS.

293 attached heaps of paddy in Akoli (Bardoli) were to be auctioned on the 19th. inst. A circle inspector and 3 newly appointed police Patels were present there to start bidding. But time none came forward. Getting exasperated, the officer declared to give away the whole lot, worth Rs. 10,000, for a paltry sum of Rs. 2116-8-0. Yet none came to his rescue and the auction sale became a failure.

ATTACHMENT OFFICER ACTIVE.

Mr. Dave is moving in villages to recover land revenue through attachment in Bardoli Taluka. He went to Mori on the 20th inst. and arrested two persons. Both of them were non khatedars. Yet one was deprived of a five-rupee not, and the money was credited on another farmer's account.

Heaps of paddy are attached in Jalalpor also. 215 Vingas of land belonging to 3 farmers of Sitapur village are declared confiscated and their paddy equal to 1300 maunds is attached. Farmer of the same village paid up his revenue for fear of his land being confiscated, yet his 525 maunds of paddy rice worth Rs. 525 were attached. 1155 maunds of paddy of 3 other farmers is also attached.

DEMAND FOR NEXT YEAR'S REVENUE.

Butlav is a small village. Chokidars are posted here to guard the rice fields. All the farmers without a single exception have paid up their revenues of the current year. In spite of this they are not allowed to remove their paddy unless they give security for the payment of their dues next year.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST CHIEF OFFICER.

—:o:—

H. B. Shivdasani Appointed.

—:o:—

The Improvement Trust Committee meeting on Tuesday did not transact any business beyond appointing the Chief Officer and Estate Agent.

The Chief Officer's post fall vacant by the going on leave of Mr. R. H. A. Delves prior to retirement. There were six candidates for the vacancy viz Messrs. K. S. Framji, H. G. Mhatre, S. A. Shete, N. D. Mehta, H. B. Shivdasani and M. Y. Tamhane.

SHIVDASANI WINS

As a result of two ballots, all the candidates were eliminated except Mr. Shivdasani and Mr. Framji. The third ballot decided the election in favour of Mr. Shivdasani who recovered 54 votes as against 33 for Mr. Framji. Mr. Shivdasani was therefore, appointed for the post.

The meeting also appointed Mr. H. G. Mhatre as the Estate Agent.

The meeting then adjourned to Friday at 3 p.m.

INDIAN NATIONAL HOSPITAL AT BARDOLI.

—:o:—

An Appeal For Funds.

The Secretary of the Indian National Hospital, Bardoli, in an appeal for funds request the Bombay citizens to extend their helping hand to the cause of the sick and the wounded. The above Hospital is opened at Bardoli on Nov. 9, is in great need of Hospital requirements and money to fulfil its humanitarian ideal. It is the duty of every Indian to help the peasants of Bardoli who are fighting for India's liberty.

Inquiries about the Hospital can be made at Dubash Building, Girgaon Back Road.

A Correction.

—:o:—

Mr. Tarun Ghosal writes:—

Permit me to correct an errar with regard to the note, printed below the portrait of "Mrs. Kanakavati Bahaduri," published on p. 2, of the last "Sunday Chronicle."

Kankavati Sahai, B.A., whom you have represented as Mrs. Kanakavati Bahaduri, is just a Miss, and not the alleged wife of Prof. Sisiv Kumar whose surname again is Bhaduri, and not Bahaduri.

Municipal Commissioner Visits D Ward

—:o:—

The Municipal Commissioner and Councillors of 'D' Ward will meet near Gowalia Tank Tram Terminus on Thursday, the 27th November 1930 at 7-30 a.m. (B.T.) to go round the Ward. Residents of the Ward who have grievance to represent should be present at the appointed place and time.

ALL-INDIA SPINNERS' ASSOCIATION

—:o:—

The Secretary, All-India Spinners' Association, Ahmedabad writes:—

"According to the Constitution of the All-India Spinners' Association, three members are to be elected for the Board of Trustees and the Executive Council, for the year 1930-31. Only fully-paid-up members of two years standing on the 30th September, 1930, are entitled to be in the list of voters. But such of the members as have fully paid up the subscription upto 30th September, 1930, can come in the list of members, entitled to stand as candidates only. List of members entitled to vote or stand are now available at the Offices of the All-India Spinners' Association, Ahmedabad and the Provincial Branches; and members can obtain the same on application. Written objection to the list will be received on or before the 15th December, 1930."

FRENCHMAN JAILED.

—:o:—

Convicted Of "Sharp Practices"

Found guilty of "swindling transaction," Roger Ross, French commercial traveller, was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday.

The accused stood charged with cheating three firms, namely, the Tata Oil Mills, the Khatau Makanji Mills and the Toyo Poddar Mills. He was convicted on the second charge only and acquitted on the first and third.

The Magistrate held that the accused was guilty of "sharp dealings" but was not guilty of cheating in respect of the first and third charges. In convicting him on the second charge he remarked that sentence should be deterrent as almost all the transactions were swindling transactions.

Mr. S. G Velinkar counsel for the accused applied for a copy of the judgment to enable him to go to the High Court in appeal.

PROSECUTION CASE.

The accused is a Frenchman and a commercial traveller representing the Vulcan Metal Company, a firm in Strisbaug Lorraine. He came to India in December in 1929 and obtained large orders for metal jointings from several firms in Bombay. It was alleged that he obtained all these orders by false and faudulent misrepresentations inducing the firms to believe that the orders given by them were small sample orders, while as a matter of fact the orders secured by the accused were for a large sum. In the present proceedings the accused was charged with cheating three firms, namely, the Tata Oil Company, Khatau Makanji Mills and the Toyo Poddar Mills.

The first charge related to an order secured by the accused from Mr. Jal Nowroji one of the Directors of the first firm.

THE R. T. C.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Although it is too early in the day to offer a forecast of the ultimate results of the Round Table Conference, (the matter according to certain sections of public opinion, being "sub judice") one may, without the risk of being either "optimistic" or pessimistic," offer for a fresh persual by the public of a few hard facts in connection with the Conference, its personal and its workings!

We are told the Conference has met in "the most congenial atmosphere," having been inaugurated by the King in very warm phraseology; but should not one look back to the many instances when the British Parliament, as well as its emissaries in India, "have given sufficient proofs of its sincerity of purpose" to offer to India "the wonderful soothing syrup" of "deserve and desire"? The well-worded and cautiously clothed speech of His Majesty appears to be nothing beyond what could adequately be called "Give him a finer biscuit and he'll stop crying-"

Only the other day we have heard what Lord Burnham had to say about "black races" and self-government. Dare we deceive ourselves by forgetting the "double-edged knife" presented to India by Sir John Simon with his compliments?—the same "constitution", which is, in spite of denials by some of them, going to be regarded as "the sheet anchor" by those who partake in the deliberations in St. James' Palace?

"The Bright R. T. C. Outlook" according to some papers, is all very well, because it is being reviewed by a prejudiced mind and being seen by a "jaundiced eye"! Beheld at a distance of nearly 6,000 miles. The "outlook" would certainly appear "bright"! But look at it from close quarters: Scan for a moment the faces, the minds, nay—the very heart of those sitting in communion to decide the fate of India! Their very conscience belies them—to them the words "loyalty", "homage", etc., to one's own country are no more than "words picked out from the dictionary of the English language" To them the fate of thirty-three millions of people is of no consideration.

The leaders of the one party, which can (at the present political crisis which unfortunate India has reached) actually "deliver the goods"; the party to which an overwhelming and undeniably large majority looks for the "salvation" of India, is—where? Not at the Banquets in London, not at the pageants in Croydon, not at the Round Table "of rounded wisdom"; but in the penitentiaries of a "law-exacting" and "law-enforcing" Government! The Conference "outlook" is "bright"—But for whom?

Yours, etc.,

M. K. TARAPORE.

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PEOPLE'S INSTALMENT BANK AFFAIRS.

—:o:—

(By Mail.)

LAHORE, Nov. 23.

A criminal case under Sections 465, 477 and 384, I.P.C. (Conspiracy, forgery and extortion, etc.) against Pandit Roopnarain Raina, General Assistant, People's Bank of Northern India, Mr. Lajpatrai, Manager, Instalment Bank and Mr. Topanlal, cashier of the Bank instituted by L. Tara Chand Madhak, late Senior Auditor, People's Bank, Senior Accountant, Deputy Examiner, etc. on June 11, 1930, was postponed yesterday for further hearing to December 22.

The case was tried in the court of Dewan Harvanshlal, Magistrate, First Class, in connection with certain alleged defalcations in the People's Instalment Bank, whose complainant was the Honorary Secretary. Bank books, vouchers, records, etc., were shown to the Magistrate on June 26 and alleged interpolations, erasures, etc., therein were seen and initialled by the Court. The report of the auditors, Messrs. Billimoria and Company about the alleged defalcations, submitted by them on December 10, 1929, was filed and it is alleged to have revealed falsification of accounts, forgery of a cheque from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 4,000, interpolations on vouchers and tampering with cash books and erasures therein. A departmental enquiry was made by Mr. R. B. Niranjandas, a director of the Bank, under the orders of the Board. In this report, Mr. Tarachand states, he was declared innocent. This report was not produced in the court although the court asked for it several times. Mr. Rashead, Magistrate, First Class, passed orders yesterday asking the Chairman of the People's Bank to produce this report on December 22, 1930, or show cause personally if he had any objection. Evidence alleging conspiracy by Pandit Roopnarain against Mr. Tarachand, extortion of money from him under threats, etc., was recorded on October 6. A counter case against Mr. Tarachand was also transferred to this court on October 7, 1930. Pandit Roopnarain's statement was recorded on October 14 and the court ordered evidence to be produced at the next hearing. No process was issued as published previously and the allegation made against Mr. L. Tarachand regarding altering a cheque from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 4,000 was not stated in the statement of Pandit Roopnarain. Therefore the facts mentioned in this connection in the previous news paragraph dated October 14 are incorrect.—A. P.

—:o:—

Lahore.—Mr. P. Sondhi, Managing Director of Bande Mataram has been released on bail on a sum of Rs. 5,000.—A. P.

Madras.—Government have received an official intimation that the Viceroy has given unconditional assent to the Malabar Tenancy Bill.—A. P.

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"REDISTRIBUTING INSURANCE RISK"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The interest taken by your correspondent "Interested" regarding the Redistributing Insurance risk and his scheme to start reinsurance companies deserves consideration. Though we have a few Indian Insurance concerns well established and quite capable of accepting reinsurance risks, is it not the case that not one of them tries to help the other and they are transferring their risks to foreign concerns? In order to help Indian Industries every one is preaching to help Indian concerns, and an appeal has been made by Akhil Bharat Swadeshi Sabha to the people to give their insurance to Indian concerns only, but they are it seems not aware of the way in which our Indian Companies transfer over 75 per cent. of their business to foreign concerns. It is the duty of Indian concerns to redistribute insurance risks with the Indian companies and to preserve the premium paid to them in India, and not allow the same to be drained out of India. It is high time that the insuring public protested against this drain and saw to it that the Indian Insurance Companies undertook to redistribute their insurance risk amongst Indian concerns, and thereby saved crores of rupees of India. Our Indian Insurance Companies can very well form a pool amongst themselves and divide insurance risks.—Yours, etc.,

S. N. C. PATUCK

Hornby Road, Nov. 24.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS.
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 26, 1930.

SIDE-TRACKED.

—:o:—

In spite of the eloquently worded tributes to the "first victory" alleged to be achieved at the Round Table Conference when it was decided to discuss the question of Federal Government for India, tributes daily poured out by special correspondents in London of the Anglo-Indian Press and by the special correspondent of the "Hindu", it is remarkably clear that the victory is with the British Delegation, and not with Lord Irwin's nominees. The issue of Dominion Status is definitely side-tracked. The issue to be debated is now that of a Dominion for All-India, a federal arrangement, in which the Indian Princes hope, through the support of the Conservatives and the Liberals under the astute leadership of Lord Reading and the silent acquiescence of the MacDonald Government, to secure the best of the bargain. Already the "Observer" London, has taken up cudgels on their behalf, and although we are told that there is on the side of the "British Indian Delegation" "a definite scheme" to demand responsibility in the Centre and genuine provincial autonomy, the terms on which the Princes would consent to entertain these proposals remain shrouded in mystery. Meanwhile, the British Press has begun a carefully thought out propaganda to extol the Princes' sympathy for the nationalist aspirations of British India and their Prime Ministers are depicted as "peacemakers" who "in the interest of the great free All-Indian Federation" are now presumed to be busy "persuading the Princes to seek peace and alliance" ,and—what is indeed significant—to claim their share in the Central Executive and Central Legislature.

In fact, so very much taken up is the "Manchester Guardian" with this generous peace-making attitude, this "salvation" that has come from the Princes, that it gently chides the British Indian "representatives". Everything will come off successfully, the Princes being ready "to accept control in respect of Sir John Simon's thirteen federal subjects",—as the special correspondent of the "Hindu" asserts—everything will shape itself according to the Reading-Simon conception of a future Indian constitution, if only "the British Indian representatives are not deterred by any pedant's adherence to democratic theories"

"Abandon the Simon Report", say the younger Tories. "Certainly", Lord Reading appears inclined to reply, "let it not come in by the front door, but let us have most of it by the back". The question before the Conference is not one of "Status". That is already achieved. Did not Premier MacDonald declare it? Were they not all sitting at the same oval table? The question is of structure. The Federal Relations Committee, which, it is now decided all members of the British delegation should be free to join, is to be busy evolving an architectural design. It is to be a big and imposing structure, whose pillars will be the autocracy of the Indian Princes and the autocracy and irremovable static position of the Central British Executive at Delhi. Poor Mr. Jayaker does not like it. He goes to Cambridge and gives vent to his grief. He urges "caution regarding the entry of the Princes into any scheme, specially when they remained autocratic in their own States". And what does the "well-armed" Chintamani say? He must have said much in private, but he has no publicity agent as Srijut Sapru has. So from Friday the oratory will begin over the architectural design, Purdah oratory, of course, because the builders are afraid of their "patents" leaking out. But there is no longer any talk about Dominion Status. British politicians have, indeed, scored a victory over Lord Irwin's nominees but not over India—because India is not at the Tamasha, and rightly too.

DANGEROUS DRIFTING.

—:o:—

The blight that has fallen on British trade with India is graphically described by a well-informed writer in the "Mercantile Guardian", London of October 21. Says the writer: "The Indian trade outlook remains puzzling, unsatisfactory, and charged with that hope deferred which maketh the heart sick. Affairs are always going to be better next week: but when next week arrives, the long expected revival is again postponed." "Bombay", the writer adds, "remains the black spot". He hopes that "the temporary boom in American and German goods, drugs, soaps, chemicals, motor tyres and so on will pass away", and he calls upon the British traders "to show more than their usual alertness in publicity work to retrieve lost ground." But it is idle to hope that any kind of publicity can by itself retrieve lost ground. The author specially commends a recent resolution of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce which asks for "a commercial understanding between Great Britain and India" recognising "the principle of equality of trading status between European and Indian subjects in Great Britain and India". Of this resolution he says: "This strikes me not only as good business but as sound commonsense, though as such it may not commend itself to the political old ladies of both sexes and both nationalities, Hindus and British." Evidently, this writer believes with Dr. Moonje that "Hindus" is a generic term meaning "Indians". We would only add that political equality too strikes us not only as sound commonsense but as good business for Britain. The alternative is the certain loss of India alike to the British traders and the British politicians.

It is hardly necessary to point out that the Indian boycott of foreign cloth has told most heavily on Britain. This fact is abundantly proved so far as Bombay's textile imports are concerned, by the figures quoted by Mr. M. H. Gandhi, Secretary, Bombay Piecegoods Merchants' Association, and published in our columns yesterday. He points out that the imports of foreign cotton piecegoods in the Bombay warehouses were only 22,341 packages from July to October 1930 as against 109,172 packages in the same period last year. Lest it be supposed that an upward tendency may be noticeable in recent weeks, Mr. Gandhi not only shows that figures for October compare favourably with those for the previous months but also adds: "It is expected that in the months of November and December, as the old orders have practically run out, the figures will be considerably lower. If the packages in the warehouses are few, those taken out and sold are fewer still". Refuting the allegation that the stocks in warehouses have been greatly depleted on account of huge surreptitious sales, Mr. Gandhi shows that the stocks on 30th June stood at 45,830 packages, while on 31st October the same stood at 43,525 packages. It is unnecessary to give more figures about Bombay; and we have but a few days ago published equally telling figures about Calcutta. It is a plain fact which he who runs may read that the British textile trade with India has already collapsed and, unless sincere attempts are made to retrieve the situation betimes, that trade at any rate will soon be irretrievably doomed. And inasmuch as the boycott of British cloth is but a part of a larger struggle the doom of British cloth trade with India may be but a prelude to Britain's loss of India politically as well as economically.

Are the British making any real attempts to retrieve the situation? We fear not. If they really stake everything on the so-called Round Table Conference they are hopelessly on the wrong track. At the Conference they may possibly bamboozle the Indian delegates into accepting some unworthy terms. But which of the delegates or which group of delegates is in a position to "deliver the goods?" The British know but too well that the true leaders of India are now in jail. To suppose that any settlement may be arrived at over their heads is desperate hoping against hope. And to hope to coerce lakhs of civil resisters is nothing short of madness. A special correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" rightly observes that "over the greater part of India the Indian will to resist coercion was far stronger and far more unanimous than ten years ago". With suggestive frankness he adds: To-day a British authority in India must choose between three policies—brutality, corruption or weakness" Just to-day the situation is perhaps not quite so bad, though it is daily worsening. Is it not in Britain's true interest to realise that a genuine gesture of good will on her part without weakness on either side may yet retrieve the situation?

HYSTERICAL STORIES FROM BORSAD!

—:o:—

To The Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—The Director of Information has now thought it fit to come out with the publication of two letters of the Collector of Kaira giving his version of the happenings in "no-tax" villages of Borsad Taluka. Whatever else may have been the result of the visits of "Casual visitors" to Gujarat Districts in these days, one thing is certain. It was the reports of these visitors that brought out the Commissioner Mr. Garrett, and the Kaira Collector Mr. Master from their offices and caused them to tour the area and to visit the people who have migrated to the adjoining Gaikwar's territories and to talk to them and to hear tales about Police high-handedness and other illegalities. But these officers ought to know that they are too late now on the scene to mend the mischief done by their revenue and police subordinates, whose conduct showed that they had been given 'carte blanche' to recover any way they liked revenue dues, which really became due in January and February next. No reasonable man can object to legal methods employed to recover state dues from Khatedars or land holders, but surely a policy of daily raids by parties of Kitchener police headed by responsible revenue and police officers, undertaken for the purpose of recovering land revenue and as the villagers say "literally at the point of bayonet," can not but end in terrorism and in defeating its own purpose.

If the Collector or the Commissioner had come out with their replies to the "Hysterical stories" of Messrs. Brailsford and Mahadev Desai, the latter of whom had, his statement, I understand, approved by the Commissioner previous to publication, there was some chance for the people to believe the Collector. But they kept studiously silent then.

As regards the events discussed in the Kaira Collector's letters of the 15th and 16th inst. he makes the insinuation that the burning down of the four houses of Patidars in the village of Saijpur was the work of their 'friends,' meaning thereby Congress friends. Now is this not adding an insult to injury? Houses have been burnt down not only in Saijpur but in three or four villages in the District. People openly say that these empty houses are burnt down by some "badmashes". But did anyone instigate the latter? That is the point the authorities must inquire into. Did some parties have the hope that villagers would return to their homes, and thus submit themselves to the payment of land revenue, which they are resisting? The Collector has so far not taken steps to find out those responsible for the arson. He only insinuates that it was the work of the Congressmen.

But I must allude to graver matters. Is it not the duty of the authorities at once to inquire into a case, reports about which are current in a village in Borsad Taluka. The reports allege that the village was raided by a party of about a dozen men in disguise one night and a grown up girl and a woman were raped in the presence of their relatives. The rumour is that in this case the relatives dare not come out with their tale of woe for fear of people pointing their finger of pity, if not scorn, at them. Is this not an urgent case for official enquiry?

Regarding the talk that the Collector had at the village of Sunav with the ladies' party from Sabarmati Ashram, he is reported to have asked them the question as to what pay they were receiving from the Ashram. Is it not possible that the ladies felt insulted as they do not regard themselves as hirelings engaged by the Ashram for the purpose of going round the villages and watching the doings of revenue officers and policemen? How would an official feel if asked what pay he received and from whose pocket it was coming?

It appears high officials do not want any people, men or women, to watch and observe the doings of their subordinates and to report them in the press. Congress workers are proceeded against successfully under the all-powerful section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. But visitors from Bombay and London cannot, I suppose, be dealt with so easily. Of course the Foreigner's Act of 1864—another powerful weapon in the armoury of officialdom—is there, but I notice it was not utilised against 'Casual visitors'!

The Kaira Collector's own statement indicates that Dharalas (or 'Barlyas' or 'Kolis' as the Collector likes to call them) are being encouraged to buy up the forfeited lands of the Patidars. A policy of divide and rule may work for a while, but it cannot for ever. Even if the lands are given away for a song, the Dharalas cannot afford to cultivate them and pay the land revenue regularly. Fortunately the Collector has learnt that "terrorism" has failed. What other method is there except the noble one of persuation and conciliation of the large mass of peasantry? But it is a method a "steel frame" has yet to learn.—Yours, etc.

V. M. PANDYA.

SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

—:o:—

IMPORTS OF FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

(By V. M.)
V*

We have seen in the previous articles how small items of imports add considerably to the drain of India's wealth abroad. The import of fruits and vegetables is another important contributory to the cut-flow as the following table would show:—

	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
		(In lakhs of Rupees.	
FRESH FRUITS AND VEGE TABLES:			
Cocoanut:	10.59	7.86	8.51
Other fresh fruits:	4.61	5.04	6.67
Fresh vegetables of all kinds:	9.88	13.23	18.41
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES:			
Dried, salted, or preserved (not being canned or bottled):			
Almonds:	49.14	46.42	45.58
Currants and Raisins:	2.43	2.80	2.75
Dates:	103.72	80.05	86.91
Other sorts:	16.56	12.89	14.03
TOTAL OF FRUITS AND VEGE TABLES:			
Rs.	203.93	168.39	182.86
Add canned fruits:	12.50	11.50	14.07
Total	216.43	179.89	196.93

COCOANUTS AND FRESH FRUITS.

Sir George Watt is of the opinion that the natural habitat of this delicious fruit is maritime, and it originated in the islands of the Indian and Pacific Oceans. "It is known by so many widely diversified names, in the regions of its present production, as to necessitate a vast antiquity. But as possibly indicative of a stronger claim for an Asiatic than an American origin, derivatives from its Sanskrit name "Nari-kela" have accompanied the palm eastward very nearly to the shores of America and Westward to Madagascar and Turkey, to a far greater extent that can be shown for any other classic or ancient name that it possesses. This does not of necessity involve its being accepted as indigenous to India, but simply that its extended cultivation accompanied Sanskrit influence". Again, Sir George quotes Gamble, who says: "The cocoanut palm is not, like the palmyra, a forest tree, though it may be seen practically in forest, grown in gregarious plantations all round the Indian coasts and on some islands". Sir George concludes: "The Indian region may thus be said to be basins of the Ganges, Brahmaputra and Irrawady, also the Malabar and Coromandal coast and adjacent islands—Madras Presidency being the chief producing area." These quotations abundantly prove that the cocoanut is an indigenous product; and yet India imported during 1929-30 Rs. 8.51 lakhs worth of this commodity from abroad, the Straits Settlements being responsible for 87 per cent. of the total imports and Maladive Ceylon and Siam, the balance. The share of each province works out at: Burma 36 per cent. Bengal 10, and Madras 3 per cent., and the rest, other provinces. It is pertinent to ask why should not Bombay and Madras supply the demand of Bengal and Burma? As regards other fresh fruits, the principal countries which supply them are: the Straits Settlements (33 per cent.), the United Kingdom (25 per cent.), Australia (6 per cent.) and Muscat and Japan (5 per cent.) each.

FRESH VEGETABLES.

It is noticed that since 1927-28, imports have nearly doubled and amounted to Rs. 18.41 lakhs at the end of the year. The trade in vegetables is practically the monopoly of the Netherlands which are responsible for more than 80 per cent. of the total imports while Kenya Colony, Hong Kong, the United States of America, the Straits Settlements and others send small quantities. It would have been, for instance, the height of absurdity if India butter and dairy products were imported by the Netherlands. That India has to import vegetables, which she herself can produce, from a distance of over 6000 miles and beyond, is another significant instance which supports the contention that a nation so long as it remains a subject nation can be economical exploited by powerful foreign capitalists who take advantage of the fiscal policy followed by the powers—that be.

DRIED AND SALTED FRUITS.

These are imported from the countries named below:—

(In lakhs of Rupees.)	1929-30
Iraq	60.00
Italy	23.96
Persia	21.61
Mascat and Oman	18.53
France	2.09
Other countries	23.08
Total Rs.	149.67

Under this head, the principal commodities imported from abroad are almonds and dates. Out of the total quantity of almonds imported into the country, Italy is responsible for 33 per cent., Persia 30, France 20, Iraq and Greece 7 per cent. each, and others less than 5 per cent. Almonds, known as "Jungli-badam" or "hindi-badam", are extensively grown, according to Sir George Watt, in most parts of India and Burma near the coasts. If possible, bilayati" badam should be replaced by the Indian though it may be called "jungli"! India gets her supply of dates from Iraq, 65 per cent., Maskat territory and Oman, 21 per cent, Persia, 7 per cent., while the balance is supplied by Arabia, Bahrein and Hongkong. The date "Khajur"—has been largely grown from prehistoric times in Sind, Multan, Muzaffargarh, the Sind Sagar Doab, and in the Trans-Indus territory, and at other places in the Punjab. Sir George Watt further states that the date trees are cultivated near Dera Ghazi Khan, where their growth is luxurious, on a slip of a country 10 to 12 miles long. The other plantations are at Saharanpur, Bundelkhund, the Deccan, and Gujarat. According to De Canall, the culture of dates is possible in the warm-dry zone, the climatic essentials being low humidity, scanty rainfall, and high temperature, the minimum being 65.5 degree F; and for best varieties, for forming fruits and ripening fruits, it must be from 84 degrees F to 94 degree F. The soil, most conducive to its growth, appears to be light loams and sand consisting at least of 3 to 4 per cent. of alkali. Thus it seems that if efforts are made, the cultivation of dates may be pushed to satisfy the whole demand of the country.

FRUIT CANNING.

Except for a few factories in the North and the South, run on a very small scale, this industry practically does not exist in India. Fruit canning offers very good chances for development with a view to opening out a large export trade especially in mangoes and other fruits, e. g. apples, pine apples ananas, etc. Just as the Netherlands—a comparatively smaller country—have acquired the positon of the principle suppliers to the world of farm and dairy products. India might reach that position in the matter of canned, bottled, and salt fruits for which her climate and the soil are peculiarly favourable. The industry may be developed on co-operative lines say in parts of the Punjab, Sind and the Deccan where already fruit and vegetable gardening is carried on a large scale. India exports fruits and vegetables, including onions, of the value of Rs. 91 lakhs; these exports could be increased in volume if the cultivation is extended, thus affording another avenue of employment to peasants and farm labourers. Incidentally, this would also stop a drain of Rs. 2 crores abroad as shown above.

*Previous articles appeared on September 10, 12, November 4 and 2st, respectively.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Weekly Fiction

One of the true statements in the Government of India's latest weekly "appreciation" of the Indian situation is that the "Indian press opinion is dissatisfied with the Government of India's proposals" on constitutional reform For the rest the appreciation is much appreciative of certain features of the situation and quietly suppresses other features. But it maintains its well earned reputation of being pretty good fiction. The reader will of course be puzzled at being assured again and again that the Congress movement is waning and at finding on the other hand that quite a large number of men and women, boys and girls, are yet being arrested and convicted and that the list of institutions which need to be declared unlawful is steadily swelling. The following is a fair sample of elusive appreciation. "In Gujerat the situation gives less cause for anxiety and the movement is less widspread. It has been replaced in some areas by an attitude of passive resistance in which depression has replaced the hope of success." But will such stuff deceive even those who do not make an effective protest against the repressive policy of Government?

Municipal Handicrafts

An informative "sovenir" of the "Handicrafts Exhibition" arranged by the Bombay Municipal Schools Committee has been recently published with the object of "enlisting the sympathy of the public to the successful experiment which the Schools Committee have launched." The "Sovenir" contains a "Foreword" from Mr. A. R. Dalal, the Municipal Commissioner, an introduction from Prof. V. R. Rao and an article on "Primary Vocational Instruction" from Mr. A. B. Vaidya. It contains numerous illustrations of the various classes of handicraft instruction under the control and management of the Municipality and gives helpful figures of the extent to which such instruction has been already offered and may be offered in the near future. The scheme contemplated by the promoters of the "Bombay Municipal Handicraft Teachers Association" is vast and, naturally, comprehensive. The ideas and the objectives along with the methods of instruction discussed in the "Sovenir" require careful examination and scruttiny at the hands of those earnestly interested in child-education. The "Sovenir" must therefore, be assigned a future date for a lengthier review than the present brief notice.

Hardly Inhuman?

When it was reported a few days ago that several women prisoners were released from the Lahore Jail on the evening before the due day of their release, but were not given adequate conveyance facilities to go to their homes and that they had to spend the whole night on the roadside outside the jail, we were not much surprised. Such occurrences have now ceased to surprise us. We expected, however, some sort of official contradiction, but it has not appeared so far. The authorities might have released the prisoners, fifteen in number, including four children, on the due date of release when their relatives would have been present at the jail. Or the relatives of a few released prisoners who heard of the sudden release and were going to the jail might have been allowed to meet the ladies. But, we are told, that the police stopped them on the way and did not permit them to see the released ladies. The latter had, therefore, to spend the whole night on the roadside. Will the Governor of the Punjab say that the conduct of the authorities can hardly be said be "inhuman"?

Asiatic Conference

We cordially endorse the appeal of Mrs. Margaret E. Cousins calling upon Indian women interested in education to muster strong at the 1st All-Asia Educational Conference to be held at Benares in Christmas week and make it a complete success. It is not merely women's Conference but a mixed one. But as Mrs. Cousins points out, "as the educational condition of the mothers of a nation is of fundamental importance to the progress of that people, it follows that the subject of women's education will attract very special attention at the forthcoming Conference." We notice that one of the subjects for discussion at the Conference is patriotism in education. The whole question of national education will have to be discussed at the Conference in all it's bearings. Many of those engaged in purely national education work happen to be in jail. But their friends may enlighten the guests from other parts of Asia as to what were the activities of those workers and what are the risks to which purely national education is at present exposed in India.

TALATI RESIGNS AS PROTEST AGAINST REPRESSION.

Attachments Galore: But No Bidders At Auctions.

(From A Correspondent.)
BORSAD, Nov. 24.

Sjt. Bakorbhai Prabhudas, Talati or Alarasa near Borsad has tendered his resignation of the post of Talati as a protest against the repressive policy of the Borsad authorities. In the letter of resignation, he has stated that he was not in a position to carry on his duties of a Talati in view of the movement of liberation of the country launched by Mahatma Gandhi. His resignation has been accepted.

Another Talati, Ahmed Miya of Vadadala who had come to Borsad on the 21st inst. was alleged to have severely taken to task by the Mamlatdar in the court amidst a crowd of spectators simply because he did not act according to the instructions of the Mamlatdar's clerk.

Since the 9th inst. the Circle Inspector has encamped at Sunav. Attachments are being made daily by breaking the locks open. The Commissioner, the Collector, the Mamlatdar and other subordinates have tried their utmost since then to realise revenue but in vain, and now comes the turn of the police posted on the outskirts of the village to threaten the defaulting Satyagrahis.

ATTACHMENTS AT RAS.

The Sub-Inspector is busy at Ras attaching properties for realising fines imposed on the convicted Satyagrahis. He removed the doors of the house of Sjt. Fulabhai Kishorebhai and also attached a cart of one Tulshibhai of Bhadran who is merely a tenant in the house of Fulabhai. When Tulshibhai asked him to return the cart as he had no relation at all with Fulabhai the Sub-Inspector said, "Pay up the fine of Fulabhai and take back your cart." The Sub-Inspector also attached goods from the houses of three others.

Fields belonging to Sjt. Fulabhai Kishorebhai and 2 others have been confiscated and sold over to some Barias of Ras.

The following statement by Bai Hira, mother of Kalidas Ambalal shows how police try to secure revenue collections in Sunav.

"I, the undersigned, Bai Hira, mother of Kalidas Ambalal of Sunav state that while I was coming with my young daughter (aged 14) on the morning of 22nd inst., with some goods with me, five police came to me near Suthalia Tekri and one addressed me as follows in an insulting tone, "Pay up your revenue, come to the police camp and give an undertaking that you will pay. You stay in Gayakwad territory, isn't it?" So saying he approached me and pointed his gun at me but I refused to accompany him to the police camp. One of them began to abuse me in filthy language and took away clothes and, grain valued at Rs. 8-8-0 from me and went away".

The Chota Commissioner paid a flying visit to the villages of Sunav centre on the 21st inst. Staircases, doors, cupboards, clothes, vessels, grain and babies' cradles are being attached from various houses.

Entirely Unfounded Statement.

—:o:—

SIMLA, Nov. 25.

Chaudhry Zafarullah Khan, a Punjab Delegate to the London Conference has cabled to Mr. Ferozekhan Noon that the statement in some papers that the Muslim Delegates have agreed to joint electorates is entirely unfounded.—A. P.

CARRY ON PICKETING IN KATHIAWAR.

—:o:—

Unscrupulous Dealers Must Be Dealt With.

SARDAR VALLABHBHAI'S MESSAGE.

(From Our Correspondent),
BHAVNAGAR, Nov. 25.

Sjt. Fulchandbhai of Vadhwan having started picketing foreign cloth at Bhavnagar on November 10, some persons questioned the propriety of picketing in Kathiawar States. Thereupon, Congress President, Sardar Vallabhbhai, who is also President, Kathiawar Political Conference, was approached for his opinion in this matter.

Sardar Vallabhbhai in his yesterday's letter addressed to Fulchandbhai states: When for the complete boycott of foreign cloth from India many Kathiawad youths are getting their heads broken by lathi blows and are in jail in British India, I never imagined there existed in Kathiawar unscrupulous and "deshdrohi" dealers in foreign cloth.

NO QUARREL WITH STATES.

In Kathiawar we have no quarrel with the States, but there we must carry on picketing both of foreign cloth and liquor as vigorously as in British India. Picketing is no concern of State authorities. Civil disobedience is not allowed in Kathiawar States, but if persons like you are arrested for picketing foreign cloth shops in Kathiawar it is a thing to be welcomed.

To ask us not to picket foreign cloth shops in Kathiawar States in the name of Mahatmaji, when workers in Kathiawar are in British jails and, consequently, trade in foreign cloth thrives there, is tantamount to mockery, both of Mahatmaji and his movement.

PICKETING APPROVED.

I quite approve of your picketing activities and wish you success. Let Bhavnagar traders thrive in their business after getting you arrested, but it is intolerable that foreign cloth dealers in Kathiawar should thrive when you are either free or locked up in British Jail.

All-India Swadeshi Exhibition At Jalgaon.

—:o:—

JALGAON, Nov. 23.

Jalgaon, East Khandesh, is holding an All-India Swadeshi Exhibition from 14th to 24th December 1930. A piece of land has been acquired for the purpose just near the railway station.

In the textile section, as it is pure khaddar alone that requires real encouragement by the country, the organisers have decided that only handspun and handwoven khaddar should be exhibited and only stalls for the same will be allowed in the exhibition.

Manufacturers of all indigenous industries are being approached and every effort is being made to collect all varieties of exhibits from all parts of India with a view to make the exhibition fully instructive and informative to the public.

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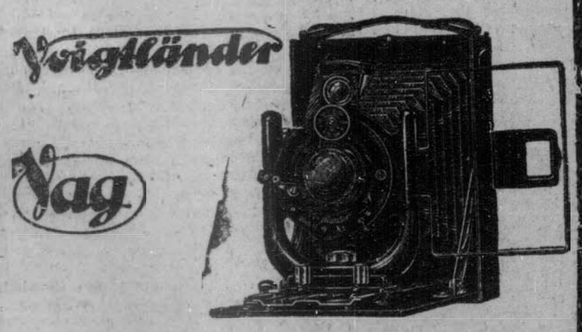

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PICKETING AT MEMON MOHALLA.

"Chronicle" Photo.

In connection with the vigorous picketing now in progress at Memon Mohalla, large crowds gather opposite the shops where picketers were alleged to have been assaulted.

"Chronicle" Photo.

Mrs. Faib Tayabji who presided over the Women's Conference held in the Malabari Memorial Hall, last Saturday.

AHMEDABAD MAGISTRATE'S ILLEGALITY

Sentence On Miss Maniben Patel Reduced To 3 Months

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Murphy at the High Court heard the reference made by Mr. Patwardhan, the Sessions Judge of Kaira, in the case of Miss Maniben Patel, daughter of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, who was sentenced to 4 months by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate under the Picketing Ordinance.

It was alleged that in the Karamsad village of Anand Taluka, Maniben addressed a meeting of 2,000 people exhorting them to picket the liquor shops. As a result of this, one liquor shop was picketed. On the evidence of the police, the Magistrate sentenced Maniben to four months.

EXCEEDED HIS LIMIT.

The Sessions Judge in referring the case to the High Court, pointed out that the maximum sentence for such an offence under the law was three months. As the Magistrate's order exceeded this limit, it was illegal. The Sessions Judge, therefore, recommended that the sentence be reduced to three months.

Their Lordships accepted the reference and reduced the sentence to three months.

Indian Historical Records Commission.

—:o:—

The following are some of the papers to be read at the next public meeting of the Indian Historical Records Commission at Patna on the 22nd December:—

(1) "The Patna Massacre of 1763", by Sir Evan Cotton (London). (2) "Memorandum on the Methods of Record-keeping in the Various Record Offices in London" by Mr. H. L. O. Garrett (Lahore). (3) "The English Settlement at Negrais, 1753-59", by Prof. D. G. E. Hall (Rangoon). (4) "Sir Streynsham Master's Account of the Gollapallee Diamond Mines", by Dr. S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar (Madras). (5) "Nawab Anwaru'd-din Khan from the Tuzuk-i-Walajahi of Burhanu'd-din", by Prof. C. S. Srinivasachari (Madras). (6) "The Beginning of Jute Export to England", by Dr. J. C. Sinha (Dacca). (7) "The Last Days of Ghazi-ud-din, Imad-ul-mulk", by Mr. Brajendra Nath Banerji (Calcutta). (8) "Patna—Her Relations with John Company", by Mr. A. F. M. Abdul Ali (Calcutta).

Peshawar Pickets Arrested.

—:o:—

PESHAWAR, Nov. 24.

Five picketers from Charsadda were arrested in the city on Sunday. Faqirchand, a Congress member, who was recently sentenced to three years imprisonment, in default of security has been released on furnishing the necessary security. There was no picketing to-day.—A. P.

REMEMBER POSITIVE ASPECT OF MOVEMENT

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Every public speaker speaks of stiffening of the boycott of foreign cloth and British goods which for practical purpose means extending the picketing activities. The effect of picketing has been to check the supply of foreign cloth and British goods and create a demand and taste for home goods. This taste, it must be conceded, is a matter of sentiment engendered by patriotic political and economic motives. If this taste is to be made sufficiently lasting so that during the period our home industries may improve and produce equally superior stuff and at the same time use this boycott as a political weapon, it is not the right way to try to check the supply side only (I mean of foreign goods). But the safest would be to check the creation of demand for the articles. No demand no supply. This is a good principle to remember but we must create demand for Swadeshi and supply it.

Though Nationalism has succeeded to a great extent in stopping the supply of foreign articles, I think it has done it at the cost of much man-power. It is natural because Congress has no political executive power. But is there no other power sufficiently strong enough as a substitute for the political? I think there is and that is the social Nationalism now should try to mobilize this power.

Bombay had lessons in organizing this social power during Ganpati festival days. They should now do the same on permanent basis under the guidance of the nationalist leaders. Convenient number of houses should be fixed as unit, on basis of population. This number should not either be too big or too small. Thus a chawl with 100 tenants may be a unit or a hundred small houses with equal number of heads. These hundred as one unit should elect among themselves five honorary members of both the sexes. The fair sex would be found more serviceable as experience has taught. These five members during convenient time should go from door to door and request the inmates not to use foreign articles, and they should keep a watch over their "territory". The round should be taken at least once in a fortnight. The more educated women should make it a point to explain to their less literate sisters the significance of this Programme. This will also go a long way to check the drink evil. It must be remembered that unless the work is done by persuasion, there is every likelihood of petty quarrels springing up. The work will have to be done with tact and women will be found more appropriate for the task.

The "Grahamandals" as I should call them need not be affliated to any bigger organization. They should function independently but nationalist leaders should give advice whenever asked for.

Hindu marriage season has just begun and according to the old usage there will be every temptation to buy costly and gaudy garments for the occassions. "Grahamandals" if started in time will check this extravagance at the cost of the nation.—Yours, etc.,

N. S. K.

Swadeshi Stores At Chembur

—:o:—

CHEMBUR, Nov. 25.

The inauguration ceremony of the Swadeshi Vastu Bhandar took place at Chembur on Monday, the 24th instant, in the premises of the Lokmanya Tilak Vachanalaya. Mr. R. H. Chemburkar presided on the occasion. The idea is to meet the requirements of all the residents of Chembur and to supply them Swadeshi articles. It was also announced that Mrs. Lukmani, the revered old lady of Chembur, has donated a sum of Rs. 50 for this purpose.

ELPHINSTONE GARDEN ASSAULTS CONDEMNED.

—:o:—

Dissolution Of I. Trust. Demanded.

CORPORATION DEBATE.

Dr. Poonsey Meishari moved in the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday:—

That the Commissioner be requested to report as to,—

(a) When he or any of his subordinate officers received messages about the flooding of the Dana Bunder area by rains on the 9th and 10th September 1930? (b) What remedial measures were taken by the Department concerned to ease the situation created by the floods and when? (c) Whether it was not possible either to use pumps for pumping away the storm water or to open some of the drains in the vicinity of Dana Bunder for draining off the water earlier and if not, why not? (d) What steps does the Commissioner propose to take for preventing the recurrence of such huge damage to the godowns on Dana Bunder by floods in future? (e) What is the estimated damage caused to the aforesaid godowns by the floods in question.

THOSE FLOODS!

Speaking on the resolution, the Municipal Commissioner said that the principle underlying the complaint seemed to be that even for an act of God, the Municipality were held responsible. The floods were due to an unprecedented rainfall. Besides Dana Bunder, there were other localities of the city that were also affected. It was not possible for the fire brigades to do anything as the floods of the godowns in Dana Bunder were on a level with the roads. As many as 33 applications were received by the Fire Brigade for pumping out flood from various premises. Out of these, thirteen calls could not be attended to. The Municipality did all that was possible to relieve the situation and he had received letters appreciating their services.

On being put to the vote, the proposition was lost.

POLICE ASSAULTS CONDEMNED.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai then moved that "The Corporation condemns the action of the police in having entered the Elphinstone Gardens and assaulting the peaceful citizens on 18th September 1930, which was fixed as the Council Election Day.

The Elphinstone Gardens, said Mr. Desai, were the property of the Corporation, and the Police had committed trespass by entering the Gardens and beating the people assembled there.

The proposition was seconded by Mr. M. N. Talpade.

The proposition was carried.

DISSOLUTION OF TRUST.

The report of the reppresentatives of the Corporation who had a four-anna duty on the export of the subject of the dissolution of the City Improvement Trust was then considered by the Corporation.

Mr. A. R. Dimtikar moved that the report he approved and adopted and a committee be appointed to submit recommendations as to the manner in which the amalgamation of the Trust with the Municipality should be carried out.

AN AMENDMENT.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar moved an amendment for adding a clause to the resolution to the effect that a copy of the resolution be forwarded to the Government with the unanimous approval of the Corporation of the demands made by their representatives at the Conference in regard to the additional sources of income.

The Municipal Commissioner explained that they had proposed a terminal tax on passengers and a four-anna duty on the esport of cotton. In addition, they had proposed three other sources of revenue, namely the tax on transfer of property, the entertainment tax and the betting tax. He had also made a suggestion for a slight increase in the excise duty on tobacco.

The Government of Bombay would have to go to the Government of India, said the Commissioner, for the terminal tax on passengers and for a four anna duty on the export of cotton. Apart from that, they knew that the position of the Government was not such that they could afford to surrender any of their sources of revenue.

But after the new reforms the financial arrangements between the Government of Bombay and the Government of India would have to be revised, and perhaps far larger sources of revenue than for larger sources of revenue than they have at present. That would be the proper time to readjust the financial relations between the Municipality and Government.

The Government of Bombay had promised to consider the Corporation's representation with sympathy and to place their case before the Government of India. The Corporation should, therefore, support their representatives unanimously.

Mr. Chandavarkar's amendment was then put to vote and carried as a substantive proposition.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

PURDAH NEVER TO RETURN TO MUSLIM HOMES

—:o:—

Social Aspect Of India's Revolution.

MR. CHAGLA'S TRIBUTE TO INDIAN WOMEN

"Though a few days ago, the Purdah tried to flutter in the city of Bombay in recent times during the present political movement, it has been completely knocked down, never to return to the homes of the Muslims", so said Mr. M. C. Chagla, in the course of the inaugural address that he delivered to the members of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood on French Bridge on Sunday evening.

The speaker felt that the Students' Brotherhood was a small island in the Bombay's sea of politics and as such was directly the least concerned with the political turmoil. Nonetheless he thought that it would not be out of place to give his hearers an analytical aspect of the present struggle, which had behind it a political objective.

It was a great revolution through which India was passing to-day. But in no sense it was purely a political revolution. It also was a social and industrial revolution. These two aspects made an inner urge in the heart of women of the land to plunge headlong in the political struggle and they had acquitted themselves most nobly. So far as the social side of the revolution was concerned what struck most was the heroic part played by the womenfolk of their country. In the past men had looked upon the women with an attitude which by no means could be said to be ideal. But times had changed, the social revolution was there and women had definitely revolted against man-made laws. In joining the present movement they had demonstrated that they had no personal ambition or selfish motive. On the contrary, the speaker felt that in many respects they were mainly responsible in getting their men to join the movement by their noble and patriotic action—that to suffer silently and patiently.

Mr. Chagla then referred to the part played by women in regard to the campaign for Swadeshi and the boycott of foreign cloth. Leaving aside the Hindu and Parsee ladies, a large number of Moslem ladies were seen trotting in the streets early morning to remind the citizens of Bombay to do their duty to their country. The fact that a young Moslem lady, Miss Sophia Somjee, ruled the destiny of the Congress politics only to be cast behind the prison bars showed the way the wind blew.

As for the industrial aspect of the present revolution, it had manifested itself in two directions. Swadeshi was much wider and deeper and profound than the boycott movement and it at the same time helped the people to realise that if they worked earnestly the national industries could be so developed as to meet the demand for all necessaries of Indian life.

In conclusion, Mr. Chagla appealed to the students of Bombay to concentrate themselves upon carrying out those activities of the national struggle which could help the ultimate object of attaining national emancipation of the land. To him politics was a mixture of principle and a certain amount of experience and it was not wise for the younger generation to indulge in those things for which they definitely lacked both these qualities.

CONGRESS INFLUENCE IN RURAL AREAS

—:o:—

Efforts Carried On By Congress Emissaries

GOVT. OF INDIA'S WEEKLY "APPRECIATION"

NEW DELHI, Nov. 24.

The Government of India's appreciation of the situation in India upto November 22nd says that reports from the Provinces for the first half of November show that the tendencies noticeable during the past two months still continue. Madras continues to be quiet and the release of prisoners has so far had no effect on the situation.

Bengal Government has little to report. The general improvement has now extended to the few districts, in which conditions gave some cause for anxiety and in Midnapore, which for some time has been a source of trouble, a sign of improving conditions is the return to duty of numerous village watchmen who had resigned.

In the United Provinces, agitation in the towns is on the decline, but efforts are being made by Congress emissaries to influence rural areas and advantage is being taken of the low prices of agricultural produce to incite the tenants not to pay their rents.

In Assam there has been improvement. Delhi also reports that picketing is now less organised and effective than it was some time back. The number of Congress meetings has declined and this is true of most of the Provinces.

The fortnightly reports of most Provinces mention that as the result of the lapse of the Press Ordinance there has been a revival in certain sections of the Press of the efforts to encourage the civil disobedience movement and there has been persistent misrepresentations and abuse of Government. The past week has been comparatively free of incident. Bombay City has been quiet.

"In Gujerat the situation gives less cause of anxiety and the movement is less widespread. It has been replaced in some areas by an attitude of passive resistance, in which depression has replaced the hope of success.

The methods employed are with occasional exceptions non-violent but thoroughly obstructive. Disgraceful scenes of rowdyism are reported from Karachi but details are lacking. The celebration of "Jawahar Day" was held in many parts of the country. Demonstrations were on a comparatively small scale.

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AMERICAN COTTON EXCHANGES.

—:o:—

Long Liquidation Begins.

UNDER CURRENT WEAK

Bombay, Nov. 25.

Yesterday the New York cotton futures market was nervous and irregular, the unsettling factors being spot houses buying on the one hand and long liquidation on the other. Prices fluctuated within a range of 17 points and finally closed at a decline of 1 to 13 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 10.85c.

tures market was weak and clos-

The New Orleans cotton fued a decline of 11 to 15 points. Spot cotton prices declined 11 points to 10.54c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 1 point but presure of heavy selling resulted in a decline of 9 to 7 points by the close. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 3 points at 5.93 and sales amounted to 4,000 Bales.

Empire cotton futures declined 7 points and Egyptian prices declined 11 to 13 points.

NORMAL BUSINESS AT THE END OF YEAR.

Messrs Thos. Smith & Co. state:

Market continues easier in consequence of further liquidation prior to December New York tenders. Some hedge selling by the American Co-operative Association in Liverpool market has caused some apprehension and operators who bought for investment purposes are parting with their commitments on the fear of the American Co-operative Association shipping large qrantities of cotton to Liverpool. However, the Cotton Stabilization Corporation has announced that it has taken up about 13 lac bales and any further appreciable addition to the stock will not be acquired as to seriously impair the efficacy of the cotton "futures" market or for dumping abroad.

With regard to the future prospects of trade, the Harvard Economic Service says "Only a great war or a threat to the soundness of the domestic financial structure has in the past been able to prevent or cut short business recovery following such a decline as has now taken place. A downward movement as large as the present usually ends abruptly. A further sharp drop, should it occur, would not imply postponement of recovery, but would indicate, on the contrary, an early upturn. "Further the Brookmire Service says 'While doubting that there will be an immediate recovery from existing level, expresses the opinion that improvement will become apparent by Spring, and the year 1931, as a whole, will be one of improvement leading to a return to approximately normal business by the end of the year."

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

Spot cotton has been quiet and Futures uncertain. The activities of the Farm Board continue to hold up business. In spite of depressing textile trade and general conditions, the market, however, is at present comparatively steady, both buyers and sellers only operating on a very small scale.

In the Egyptian section the decision to reduce the acreage of Sakellaridis caused a slight rally rally, but the prices have subsequently sagged again.—Reuter.

MANCHESTER WEEKLY COTTON CLOTH AND YARNS REVIEW.

Cloth.—Although it is evident that goods need various outlets abroad, price discussions continue to hamper negotiations and the results have often been very poor. Only occasional transactions have been mentioned with India and China. The demand from the Argentine has tended to broaden, but apart from the interest shown by home trade no new feature has presented itself.

Yarns.—Enquiry has been fairly well sustained, but the trade has not attained large dimensions and has not been evenly distributed.

In the Egyptian section only limited business has passed at low rates.—Reuter.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. January Highest 11.00 (10-06 a.m.); Lowest 10.83 (at close).

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

11-15 a.m.—Liverpool market easy on decline in Egyptian.

8-45 p.m.—New York: Rather more selling, trade support lacking.

REUTER'S CABLE.

New York, Nov. 24.

New York market was nervous and irregular, the unsettling factors being spot houses buying on the one hand and liquidation on the other.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (Expected) equal to 5.99; Broach A.M. (Expected) Rs. 197 equal to 4.47. Difference 152 points equal to Rs. 67.

New York May (Close) 11.37 equal to 5.68 ; Broach A.M. (Expected) Rs. 197 equal to 4.47. Difference 121 points equal to Rs. 53.

Liverpool-New York (at Liverpool close) January 61, May 61 (American points).

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their friends:—

New York.—Notices for 40,000 bales, smaller than expected. Demand not sufficient to sustain the market.

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.

February 10.90 —45.
March 11.00 —47.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Nov. 24.

December	10.74—.01
January	10.84—.14
December (New Contract)	10.74—.02
January (New Contract)	10.83—.14
Closing Range	1083/10.85
March (New Contract)	11.11—.12
May (New Contract)	11.38—.13
July (New Contract)	11.56—.10
Middling Sppot	10.85

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Nov. 24.

December	10.78—.11
January	10.88—.15
Middling Spot	10.85

New York, Nov. 24.

New York 11-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)—

January (New Contract)	10.87
March (New Contract)	11.15
May (New Contract)	11.41

New York Noon Call.—

January (New Contract)	10.88
March (New Contract)	11.14
May (New Contract)	11.41

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

Bales.

New York, Nov. 24.

Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	56,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's exports to the Continent	14,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 24.

	Opening	Closing.
November		5.65—.08
December		5.65—.10
January	5.81	5.74—.09
February		5.79—.08
March	5.95	5.88—.08
April		5.92—.08
May		6.01—.08
June		6.05—.08
July	6.18	6.11—.08
August		6.14—.08
September		6.17—.09
October		6.22—.08
November		6.25—.07

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Nov. 24.

Bales.

Sales at Liverpool	4,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	400

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 24.

Dec. close at 4s. 11-3/4d. —1-1/4d.
Mar. close at 5s. 2-1/2d. —1/2d.
May close at 5s. 4d. —3/4d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

Dec. per bushel Dols. 76-3/4 up 7/8.
Mar. per bushel Dols. 79-1/2 up 3/4.
May per bushel Dols. 81-1/2 up 7/8.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 25.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

NAMES.

Latest prices:—

Millars Timber and Trading Co. Ord. £0-4-6.

London Tin Corporation Ord. £0-8-6.

Turner and Newall £2-12-6.

Associated Electrical Industries £1-2-0.

Attock Oil £0-19-6.

Associated Portland Cement £1-5-6.

Underground Electric Railways £1-4-6.

Electric Supply Corpn. £2-7-6.

Guest, Keen and Nettlefold Ltd. Ord. £1-6-9.

Beira Railways £0-12-0.

County of London Electric Supply Ord. £2-9-9.

Marconi International Marine £1-16-10 1/2.

Calendar's Cable and Constn. Co. Ord. £3-5-0.

General Elec. Ord. £2-6-9.

London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves £3-11-10 1/2.

L. and N. E. Rly. 4 p.c. 2nd Pref. £41-5-0.

International Rlys. of C. America Ord. Dols. 11.

Malavalam Plantations £0-17-0.

British Burma Petroleum £6-4-0.

Soudan Plantations Syndicate £2-1-3.

British S. Africa (Chartered) £1-0-4 1/2.

Pahang Consolidated Ord £0-7-0.

Wm. Cory and Son £2-19-3.

Market weak.

Stock of rubber in the U. K. 118,940 tons.

Increase on week 895 tons.

STOCKS AND SHARES

NEW GREAT LEADING GENERAL LIST.

... Very Steady Undertone. ...

Bombay, Nov. 25.

Although business remains restricted, the market particularly for mill shares shows a good undertone. Among speculation counters, New Great lead the market with good demand. At the advance there was some profittaking which resulted in a small relapse. The propaganda started by some interested and misinformed circles against the boycott movement has been found miserably wrong. The official statement issued by the cloth market association proves the remarkable success of the movement and imports of foreign cloth show a sharp fall, unheard during past few years. This statement is believed to be a safe guide by the investors and the market shows a feeling of full confidence. This belief influenced buying to-day and it is not at all surprising that gradually prices will reach higher levels. At the opening Burma shares were quiet but ultimately improved on good enquiry. Tram Shares fluctuated within a narrow range. There was good enquiry for B. Burma Petrol Shares. Tata Steels were irregular Defds. gained some points while Ordinary shares lost. Cements remain neglected. Business for January delivery will commence from the 27th inst.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

Bombay Dyeing 675,73,76 75.
Century 246,42,47.
Colaba 102,5-10.
Cresent 71,75.
Fazul 386,85,84,88,85.
Indore 327,32,31.
Madhowji N28.
Nagpur 385.
New Great 152,50,60,56-14.
Pearl 232,31,34,31-14.
Simplex 57,60,58.
Swadeshi 273,75,72,76.
Burma 483,86.
Hydro 103-2, 3-12.
Tram 116,17.
Deff. 232,81,85.
Ord. 25,8,24-14,25.
Bundi 12-8-10.
Indian 166,71.
Katni Ord. 140.
Alcock 151,53.

MILLS.

Bombay, Nov. 25.

100 Ahm. Advance	290
50 Apollo	3-0-0
10 Bom: Cotton P.	3-12
500 Bom. Cotton	130
50 Bom. Dying	675
250 Bradbury P.	160
250 Bradbury	130
100 Century	247/8
500 Central India P.	452-8
100 Central India	385
100 Colaba	105/10
100 Coorla	147/8
100 Cresent	75
250 Currim	65
250 David	110
250 Dawn	510
200 Ed: Sassoon	60
10 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-5-9
100 Elphinstone P.	20
100 Elphinstone	5/12
250 Fazulbhoy	385
100 Finlay	80
1000 Framji Petit	170
100 Gokak	132/8
1000 Hindustan	1350
100 Indore-Malva	331/14
100 Jamshed Pref:	60
250 Jamshed	10
50 Kastoorchand	11
100 Khatau	95
100 Kohinoor	125
250 Laxmi	395
100 Madhowji	28/12
250 Madras United	275
1000 Maneckji Petit	715
100 Meyer Sassoon	45
1000 Morarji	360
50 Mysore	100
200 New Great P.	146-4
200 New Great	156/14
100 New City	50
250 Pabani	123/12
250 Pearl	231/14
100 Phoenix	298/12
10 Premier	1/2
100 Shapurji	5/12
1000 Sholapur	1440
250 Simplex	58/12
100 Swan	75
100 Swadeshi	276/4
25 Tata P.	14
25 Tata	30
500 Vishnu P.	567-8
500 Vishnu	1320
1000 Western	690

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda	69-0
50-25 Central	14/6
£10-5 Eastern	74
500 Imperial	1192/8
500-125 Imperial Contr.	298/8
100-50 India	82
5 Union	3/3

CEMENT.

10 Bundi	12/10
70 Gwalior	74
250 Indian	171/4
100 Katni 1st P.	102
100 Katni 2nd P.	105
10 Katni Di.	570
100 Katni	140
10 Punjab P.	9/10
10 Punjab	8/4
100 Shahabad	133-2

INSURANCE.

10 Jupitor P.	8/4
15 Jupiter	8/2
15 New India	15/4
200,100 Oriental	1550
10 Vulcan	5/4

ELECTRIC

100 Ahmedabad	121/4
1000 Andhra Val P.	935
1000 Andhra Val.	582/8
50 Bom. Tram P.	66
50 Bom. Tram	117/8
1000 Tata Hydro P.	104
100 Tata Hydro	103/12
1000 Tata Power	1028/12
100 Tata Power	416/4

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	7843
100 Amritsar Pat	113/12
100 Central Province	87-4
100 Dho. Barramati	83
100 Guzrat	65-8
500 Tapti Valley	666/4

MINING.

10 Shivrajpur	12
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	123/12
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	45/12
30 Tata Steel D.	285

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	153/12
250 Bom. Steam P.	198/12
250 Bom. Steam	155/10
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	3/3
125 Bom. Burma Old	486/4
50 Bom. Burma New	180
100 Ind. Bleaching	108/2
15 Scindia	7

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

BOMBAY, Nov. 25.

Following a decline of 13 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 197/8 for Broach A.M. delivery. At the opening prices declined Rs. 197/8 but this decline was followed by good enquiry and prices assumed hardening tendency Liverpool opened steady at a rise of 1 point. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:

Broach A-M.	198/12
Oomra D-J.	162/4
Oomra Mar.	166/8
Bengal D-J.	135/8
Bengal Mar.	140

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Nov. 25.

100 Currimbhai Tirupur 271.
40 Arjan Khimji Arvi Old 160.
55 Arjan Khimji Vijaynagar 140
45 Birla Bros Kasganj New 148.
20 Birla Bros Kampala 347.
50 G G Kesha Karanja 161.
101 Textile Mill Pundharkawada 173 1/2.
100 P. Crystal and Co.: Amraoti 164.
100 Bussan and Co., Shegaon 170
71 N. Fateballi Porbundar 180.
79 Gokuldas Dossa Nimbaheri 140.
72 Gokuldas Gulabpura 140.
25 Raghubunshi Mill Khumgaon New 166.

INDIAN COTTON.

Scinde, Fully Good	3.75
Scinde, Fine	4.00
Scinde, Superfine	4.05
Bengal, Good	3.50
Bengal, Fully Good	3.75
Bengal, Fine	4.00
Oomra Good	3.70
Oomra Fully Good	4.00
Oomra Fine	4.30
Broach, Fully Good	4.40
Broach Fine	4.65
Broach Superfine	4.90

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 25.

Khandeish	455 bales.
Central India	515
Barsi-Nugger	54
Berar	3,453
Central Provinces	292
Dhollera	452
N.-W. Provinces	1,447
Sind-Punjab	1,008
Compta-Dharwar	104
Westerns-Northerns	47
Egyptians	299
Cotton	8,126 cwts.
Wheat	7,379
Linseed	1,409
Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds	265
Gingellyseeds	3,643
Poppyseeds	159
Groundnuts	25,880
Castorseeds	1,395
Rice	1,990
Myrabollams	215
Cottonseeds	9,068
Mowraseeds	4
Gram	1,161
Joowar	1,334
Maize	46
Barley	12
Bajree	3,175

GOLD.

Bombay, Nov. 25.

Ready Bar	21	5	0
Magsar dely	21	5	3
Posh dely	21	6	0
National Bank	21	13	0
Chartered Bank	21	12	0
Central Bank	21	13	0
97' touch Gold	20	9	0
Sovereigns	13	9	0

SILVER.

Bombay, Nov. 25.

Bar Silver Spot	47 5
Magshar	47.5
Posh	47.4
Double options Magsar	0/8
Double options Posh	0/4

Daily offtake about 90 Bars.

The Polson Model Dairy at Anand, Gujerat—the largest in the East.

POLSON'S PASTEURISED BUTTER

in the anti-acid lacquered tin.

GOOD BUTTER

is scientifically

PASTEURISED

THERE is as much difference between butter made from first quality pasteurised milk and butter made from adulterated, unsterilised and stale milk, as there is between boiled and unboiled milk. Just as you would not drink unboiled milk, so it is equally dangerous to eat non-pasteurised butter made in unclean vessels in insanitary surroundings.

The cream of 8-10 quarts of pure sterilised milk goto make one pound of Polson's Pasteurised Butter. Every ounce is scientifically pasteurised before being churned into rich, creamy golden butter.

Polson's is made in the largest dairy in the East, under hygienic conditions met otherwise only in theWest.

Every tin of Polson's Pasteurised Butter is a concentrated food, as good to eat as it is delicious. And it's now packed in a new anti-acid lacquered tin that keeps the contents as fresh for your table as when packe

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

ALLAHABAD SCHOOLS

—:o:—

Grants-In-Aid Still Unpaid.

INSPECTOR'S LETTER TO AGARWAL VIDYALAYA.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 22.

There appears to be no change in the position of the local aided educational institutions in respect of the question of their grants, although the time has come when their second instalment of the grant will also become due.

The only institution, besides the Modern High School, which was singled out for payment of the grant at Allahabad till lately was, it is understood, the D. A. V. High School.

It is now reported that the Daraganj High School also has lately received their instalment of the grant but it was not possible to get confirmation of the report.

Mrs. Uma Nehru, the assistant secretary of the Crosthwaite Girls' College, has, it is stated, entrusted at present the entire management of the College to Mrs. S. K. Rudra, a member of the managing committee of the college.

The manager of the Agarwal Vidyalaya High School. Allahabad, one of the institution whose grants-in-aid have so far been withheld, has received the following letter from Mr. W. G. P. Wall, inspector of schools:—

'I have the honour to invite your attention to the articles headed "Address to Congress Leaders" and "Move to Postpone Census" in column 3 on page 7 of the *Pioneer* dated Nov. 8, 1930, and enquire if 'Mr. Sangam Lal Agarwala' mentioned therein is on the managing committee of the Agarwal Vidyalaya High School. If so, I invite your attention to para 348 of the Educational Code, which lays down that grands will ordinarily be withdrawn if the manager or any of the teachers employed by him takes part in political agitation directed against the authority of Government or inculcates opinions tending to excite feelings of political disloyalty or disaffection among the pupils.'

Reference in the inspectors' letter is to the report of a resolution the notice which Mr. Sangam Lal has given to the chairman of the municipal board, Allahabad, suggesting to the board that in view of the public activities against the forthcoming census either the board should move the Government to postpone census or should not cooperate in the census operations, and to the report of Mr. Sangam Lal's motion for the presentation of an address by the board to Sardar Valabhbhai Pael.

An emergent meeting of the Vidyalaya has been convened tomorrow to consider the present developments.—"The Leader."

Federal Committee Meets.

—:o:—

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Rugby.—The Federal Relations Committee of the Indian Round Table Conference held its first meeting to-day. The Committee, as originally appointed, comprised 32 members, representative of all the delegations, with the power to co-opt. It was decided to co-opt, to-day, as an additional member the Maharaja of Nawanagar and the Maharaja of Rewa, the Chief Sahib of Sangli and Sardar Sultan Ahmed Khan and also Mr. Srinivasa Sastri and six further members from the British Indian Delegation to be selected by that delegation. It was agreed that all members of the British Delegation should be free to join the Committee.

The next meeting has been fixed for Friday afternoon. The interval will be employed in further preparation for the work of the Committee. After some discussion, to-day, during the various methods of approaching their task were suggested, it was agreed that the Lord Chancellor, Lord Sankey should undertake to formulate and supply to members on Wednesday night heads of subjects for the Committee's disussion. The Federal Relations Committee, now comprising 49 members, will probably do much of its detailed work through sub-committees upon which other members of the delegations will be invited to serve.—B. O. W.

Vizianagram's XI Beat Governor's XI

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Nov. 22.

The three-day cricket match between Maharaja Kumar's Vizianagram's Eleven and Governor's Eleven resulted in the former winning by seven wickets. Today's scores were Vizianagram 145 for three wickets, Hobbs (bowled) scored 36 Sutcliffe not out 62.—A.P.

In the presence of a large gathering of visitors Jack Hobbs presented at the Pavilion of the Calcutta Cricket Club to Mustaq Ali, the young bowler of Vizianagram XI a pair of silver brushes and come in appreciation of his excellent bowling. Mustaq Ali took eleven wickets for 54 runs in the two innings played against His Excellency's Governor's Eleven.

Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram has given away his share of the gate money realised on the occasion of the cricket match between the Governors XI and Vizianagram XI to the Cricket Association of Bngal and Assam.—A. P.

CHRIST SEVA SANGHA

—:o:—

Founder Honoured By All Communities.

Rev. Father Winslow, the Founder and First Superior of the Christa Seva Sangha, was the recipient of an exceedingly cordial and enthusiastic reception on his return from England at a social gathering. Rev. Eric Barbar, another English recruit of the Sangha, and Rev. Verrier Elwin, the author of "Christ and Satyagraha", and the series of articles on "Gandhiji" appearing in the "Chronicle" some time ago, were also the guests of honour at the social gathering last Saturday evening, when Rev. Mr. Bhaskare, who was recently the victim of police assault near Maharbowri Police Station, was the host of the function.

Mr. K. Natarajan, who presided, paid a tribute of praise to the Christa Seva Sangha of Poona which which was the pioneer institution for bridging the gulf of differences created by the un-Christian aspect of Chrsitianity in India and had remarkably succeeded in representing this great religion in a thoroughly Oriental manner.

Amongst the speakers who bestowed praise on the work of the Christa Seva Sangha were Misses Mani Chubb and J. E. Halliday, etc.

NO TRADE RECOVERY UNTIL REPRESSION CEASES.

Ahmedabad Millowners' President Warns Government.

Sheth Chamanlal G. Parekh, President of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association speaking at the Quarterly General Meeting, held on Saturday the 22nd instant said:—

Disorganisation of rural life and continued repression followed by Government portend gloomy forebodings and one is perplexed in analysing the causes of country-wide discontent and in suggesting the remedies of each of the causes. The present political and commercial upheavals and continued repression on the part of Government have driven the iron deep into the soul of the body politic and, I am afraid it will take years before its ruinous effects are wiped out.

Looking to the figures of exports and imports one finds that exports as a whole remain unaltered in volume but imports have been reduced in volume. The Indian producers realise much less amounts on their sales while selling the same quantity. This automatically reverses the position of making profits and consequetly affects adversely the purchasing power of the masses. The future of trade and industry depends upon the sustained or increased purchasing power of the masses.

MILL STOCK.

From June to August stocks have increased in the Mills. From September some demand from consuming centres helped the Mills in selling major portion of their production. The stock situation continues to be full of anxiety but a fornnight since hopeful signs of growing demand appear on the horizon and if thesse continue further the stocks will be reduced by the close of the year. Lower prices of cotton during the latter part of the year have adversely affected local Mills, which generally cover their stocks of cotton in the season upto the end of the year. I am, however optimistic in the belief that inspite of the rates of cotton—varying from 270 to 250 from April to June and being Rs. 200 at present, Ahmedabad Mills will be able to hold their own in the current year.

ON THE HORNS OF A DILEMMA.

Indian Problem Through Tory Spectacles.

YOUNGER CONSERVATIVES RELUCTANTLY ADVISE "ABANDON SIMON REPORT."

A Political Correspondent writes in the "Saturday Review."

The intention of the authors of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report was that while a great experiment in the direction of democratization was being carried out in the provinces, no change in the constitution of the Central Government should be made. This intention was carried out in so far as dyarchy was not introduced to the Government of India, which remained individually and collectively quite irresponsible to the Legislature. But the old Viceroy's Legislative Council was unrecognizably expanded into the Legislative Assembly, which was chiefly composed of the representatives of territorial constituencies. Only was it more numerous originally intended, and directly instead of indirectly elected, the Budget was made votable. The constitution is now worked, the Army has come to be debated through the expedient of ving debates, not on Army s, but on the votes for Army dquarters.

he situation during the last years has, therefore, been the Government of India had to work with and through gislature which has no responsility. All colonial history, especially that of Canada, shows difficult it is to keep an sponsible executive and an sponsible legislature on friendly terms. The Montagu-Chelmsford Report had attributed to particular point the failure of Minto-Morley Councils in provinces. The Associated ambers of Commerce of India, their Memorandum to the Simon Commission, drew particular ttention to this point:

The Montagu-Cheimsford Report emphasizes repeatedly the ill-effects of giving powers of criticism without responsibility, and regards the spirit of carping criticism which wrecked the Minto-Morley Councils as due to this irresponsibility. It is, therefore, surprising that the authors of the Report, having so clearly perceived the defect in the work of their predecessors, should have repeated that very mistake in the Central Legislature they set up.

"Responsibility for the administration remains undivided, with the result that while the Government found themselves far more exposed to questions and criticisms than hitherto, questions and criticisms were uninformed by a real sense of responsibility such as comes from the prospect of having to assume office in turn ..... the power remained with the Government, and the Councils were left with no functions except criticism ..... Parliamentary usages have been initiated and adopted ..... up to the point where they cause the maximum of fiction." This criticism of the Minto-Morley Councils written in 1918 might as well have been of the Montagu-Chelmsford Assembly in 1928.

SIMON SEVEN CRITICIZED.

Very seldom in its Report does the Commission fail adequately to analyse and describe the present situation. They appear completely to have misunderstood the situation in which the Central Executive and the Central Legislature have been placed. They point that the cases where has been open conflict between the two forces are rare, there has been no case of this they correctly attribute in part to the influence of the Assembly on the Government of India—it has only introduced Bill which there was a reasonable chance of passing through the Legislature. In serious cases of conflict, as when it was proposed to double the salt tax in 1924, the Viceroy has been able to use his power of certification in defiance of the Assembly.

The first point to consider is whether the influence of the Assembly in frightening the Government off certain measures is beneficial. The present writer knows of a case where a Member of Council expressed sympathy with a suggested amendment of the law, but refused to propose it, not only because the Assembly would probably have rejected that clause, but because, having had its attention directed to the point, it might have made the law still worse than it now is.

The second point is to enquire ho it comes about that the Legislature and the Executive have so often been in harmony. The answer is that the Government have repeatedly carried their Bills and financial resolutions by a small majority. Not only the nucleus, but more than half of that majority has been the official block consisting of forty nominated official members who have to support the Government. Under the new constitution that block is to be abolished. It must follow that the majority, which has so often been successful in bringing the Assembly into harmony with the Government, will become a chronic minority. In order to estimate the prospect of the Government continuing to be able to work through the Assembly, forty votes should be deducted from the Government majority in every important division for the last ten years. If that is done, there is not a single recent Budget, and not many important Bills that would have been passed.

One should add a word as to how the Government obtained its scratch majorities. Nominated members, not in the official group, were theoretically free to vote against the Government, but they thought it prudent, if they wished to be renominated, to consider the wishes of their patron. Any caste or personal animosities among elected members were astutely used, and lobbying by Government representatives was reduced to a fine art.

CONSTITUTIONAL AXIOM.

We come back to a constitutional axiom. The Executive must control the Legislature or be controlled by it. There are two things that can be done in India, and there is one thing that cannot be done. It is perfectly reasonable to go back and give the bureaucratic Government of India the power to get its views accepted by the Assembly; it would be equally reasonable to go ahead and make the Executive the servant of the Assembly. What cannot be done is what the Commission advise—to reduce the Government's precarious majority, and expect the Executive and Legislature to work amicably together. Would it be presumptuous to hazard a guess that all members of the Commission really favoured one or other of the reasonable courses, and only compromised unanimously in favour of the unworkable?

The argument in favour of retrogression is strong, and can be stated briefly. There can be few impartial witnesses who would describe the Legislative Assembly as a success, even as a debating society; there are fewer who would deny that it has been a perpetual embarrassment to the Government of India. The most important work under the new constitution will be done in the provinces and it is desirable that the pick of Indian politicians should devote their energies to provincial work. The existence of a strong central legislature representing the British India point of view is a stumbling block in the way of Indian States sympathetic to the idea of Federation. A strong central government is an admitted need; why not strengthen it when so bold an advance, so generous a concession is being made in the provinces?

The argument in favour of making the Government of India partly responsible is more complex. In the first place, it is difficult to imagine a bureaucratic central government working amicably with popular provincial governments. In every federation there is friction between the central and provincial authorities; this sometimes becomes acute when opposite parties are in office in the two spheres. If the provincial governments regard themselves as the democratic representatives of a national movement, and the central government as the bureaucratic instrument of a foreign oppressor, a conflict is surely inevitable and, if it does not arise naturally, will be provoked deliberately.

Nor does it seem likely if some degree of responsibility is not conceded at the centre, that there will be enough good will to start the new constitution even in the provinces. We could rule India autocratically, without troubling about good will, but we are trying to persuade India to accept constitution of which good will is the only motive power. We cannot ourselves work a system the theory of which is that we should be absent. If, as seems likely, some degree of responsibility is pressed for by all sections of Indian opinion, we foredoom the rest of the Simon Constitution to a merely theoretical existence if we refuse.

The advocates of concession make a further point. India is chiefly of value to the Empire for the market that it affords. Any political policy, however ultimately successful, must be judged by the willingness of Indians to buy British goods. It is not reasonable to suppose, they say, that concession now would avoid a lengthy conflict in which we know from experience a boycott of British goods would certainly play a large part.

The object of this article is not to urge either advance or retrogression in the Central Legislature, but merely to point out that the choice lies between them. In this matter the Simon Report must be abandoned, for the policy recommended can only lead to further paralysis of an already feeble Government of India and further exasperation of an already embittered Legislature.

ELECTRIC VOTING.

New System Before French Chamber

According to the "Echo de Paris", a system of voting by electricity will be introduced in the Chamber next year if, as is possible, the change is approved by a majority of the deputies. The Standing Orders Committee reported in favour of it in July, but the abrupt closing of the session by M. Tardieu prevented the matter from coming before the Chamber.

The system is as follows. A metal box with three buttons bearing the deputy's name will be put under the desk of each deputy, who will vote by pressing one of the buttons. There will be a button for "Aye," another for "No," and a third for abstensions. Behind the President's chair will be a sort of totalisator, and when a deputy presses a button a metal disk with his name on it will fall into the "Aye" or "No" scale or a large balance as the case may be, or, if he abstains, into both scales. The figures will be shown on a dial outside the totalisator as the voting proceeds.

The time required by a division will be reduced to three or four minutes, and it will no longer be possible, as it is at present, to cast more votes than there are deputies, with the result of making a scrutiny necessary. Whether voting by proxy is to be maintained, and if so how it is to be worked, is not stated. If the Chamber adopts the system it will, according to the "Echo de Paris," be in full working order by next April, and in January by hundred deputies will be able to vote by electricity in the French Chamber. Every deputy has a seat of his own with a desk, and this makes the proposed system possible.

VISCOUNT SUED FOR £15.

Collar And Cuffs Not Necessaries:

—Says Judge.

£5,000 FOR DRESSES.

Viscountess Adare, who gave evidence in the case in which her husband was the defendant, said that they married in 1915 and that there was a voluntary marriage settlement of £10,000 or £1,200 a year.

Mr. Jules Barelli, a furrier, sued Viscount Adare (son of the Earl of Dunraven), of the Orleans Club, King-street, St. James's W., for £15, the price of a set of Persian lam collar and cuffs, supplied to the Viscountess last year.

Mr. Rose, barrister, for Lord Adare, said he was living apart from his wife, who had no authority to pledge his credit. He had advertised that he would no longer be responsible for any debts she might incur.

Judge Turner: It is a question of what are necessaries. "When Adam delved and Eve span, where was then the gentleman," who had to use more clothes than other people?

ADAM AND EVE.

Mr. Stewart-Moore (for Mr. Barelli): I am going to suggest the articles were necessary for one in her position.

Lady Adare, in evidence, admitted the debt, and made the statement given above.

Counsel: Did your husband had any money when he married you?—Yes.

Can you tell me what it was?—No.

Where did you live with him after leaving Ireland?—In Seymour-street.

Who was maintaining the household there?—I was.

Isn't it a fact that Lord Adare had no money or practically none when he married you?—I think he had money of his own.

IMPLIED AUTHORITY.

Judge Turner: How can there be an implied authority if he has no money?

Counsel: If she had not sufficient to maintain herself, then she is entitled to pledge Lord Adare's credit.

Judge Turner: If A, a woman with £10,000 a year, marries B, a man with £10 a year, she has certainly no implied authority to buy furs.

Counsel: Of course, if your Honour says that, no fur collar and cuffs are necessaries!

Judge Turner: That is exactly the position I have laid down. Because persons are Dukes and Duchesses, or Princes and Princesses, it does not follow that they are entitled to luxuries of the land in which, in normal circumstances, we would expect them to be.

DRESSMAKERS' DEBTS.

Counsel asked Lady Adare whether she had debts of about £500 with dressmakers.

Lady Adare replied that her debts woul be about that.

Judge Turner: You incurred this £5,000 worth of debts for dresses over what period—in the last two years?

Lady Adare: No, in about two and a half year.

Judge Turner: I am satisfied that the collars and cuffs were not necessaries. There will be judgment for the defendant, D'Arcy, a young dancer sued with costs.—"Daily Herald."

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RECIPE NO. 42
Lentil Fritters

2 tablespoons red lentils
1 tablespoon milk
1 egg
2 tablespoons flour
1 onion
Minced parsley
Cocoaem

Cook the lentils with sufficient water to cover them, add a lump of butter. When quite soft, mash well. Make a batter with the yolk of egg, flour and milk, season with pepper, salt and juice of the onion and minced parsley, lastly beat in the lentils, stand aside for an hour. Add the whisked white of the egg and fry a tablespoonful at a time in Cocogem till crisp.

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DILATORY TACTICS OF LIBERALS AND TORIES.

R. T. C. Keeps Labour Govt. In Office.

A correspondent, writes from London under date November 6:—

Since I wrote to you last, the Indian affairs have moved a step forward and things are more hopeful though most of the ordinary delegates are kept so busy with social engagements that they do not get any time for their legitimate duties, the few who really count are working very hard to arrive at some agreement before the Conference actully meets. They seem to have attained some success and this seems to have frightened the English Press which has counted too much on continuance of Indian differences The "Sunday Times" gave very vide currency to a report which gladdened the heart of of all Indians that the Hindus and Muslims have come to an agreement and that in the event of their demand for Dominion Status not being granted they would walk out. I have reason to believe that this news is too good to be true. The Moderate by temperament and convention is incapable of assuming such a heroic attitude and if the impossible happens and he walks out, the communalist will stick to the last.

The "Morning Post" with its usual flair for sensational phrases and headlines characterises a possible agreement amongst Indians as "conspiracy". If it becomes a fact it may yet call it "treason". Even the "Times" has been roused from its dignified repose. It has come out to-day with a long article on the "Urgent Problem of India". It is practically a special plea for a British all parties united front to a possible united demand from the Indians. It advises the Prime Minister to have an agreed policy and programme after conferring with the Liberal and Conservative delegates and thus keep India above party politics. It has begun to suspect the representative character of the Round Table Conference and has suddenly discovered that its present members will not be able to deliver the goods. This changed attitude towards the Conference is due to disappointment at the threatened disappearance of Indian differences. This happy possibility is again due to the news from India which every day report a riot, a disturbance or a police charge. If the pressure from India continues, the chances are that an Indian agreement will be reached in London.

REACTIONARIES BUSY.

It is interesting to speculate what the reactionary parties will do, when that unpleasant possibility is realised. Hitherto they have been counting on the persistence of our well-advertised differences. The "Morning Post" directly appeals to the Mussalmans not to sacrifice their vital interests on the altar of national unity. Mr. Gravin in his weekly sermon in the Sunday "Observer" opened his guns on India last week and promises more in subsequent issues. The "Daily Telegraph" exploits must be already known in India. Major Smith, a Conservative Under-Secretary in the last Cabinet, denounced the Round Table Conference in a public lecture at the London School of Economic, meanwhile Sir John Simon has revolted from his leader—Lloyd George who wishes to keep the Labour Government in office for reasons of his own. The chances are that the Conservatives and Liberals will adopt dilatory tactics until the Labour Government goes out. But paradoxical as it may seem it is the Round Table Conference which is keeping the Labour Government in office. Were it not for it the Government would have been turned out as it is realised that the situation in India will get worse, if the Round Table Conference is abruptly closed. You should be prepared for a protracted Conference and a protracted struggle in India, If the struggle continues, India will gain whether the Round Table Conference fails or succeeds.

INDIAN WOMEN BREAK PURDAH FETTERS.

To Take Leading Part In Indian Movement

AMERICAN JOURNALIST'S IMPRESSIONS.

Mr. William Shirer of the "Chicago Tribune" writes in a despatch to his paper from Bombay.

The woman of Hindustan, long hidden in 'purdah' and crushed down by child marriage, is coming into her own in this new India which is evolving out of the present struggle. Her lot never was bad as has been painted. Miss Mayo took only the most extreme cases on which to base her indictment of Indian womanhood.

There is another side to the medal. In the olden days of the Vedic period in India women took part freely in the political and social life of the country 'Purdah' and child marriage were quite unknown.

And in our own time we find two of the Indian States, Cochin and Travancore, not only granting the political franchise to women in 1920, but nominating them to their respective Legislative Councils. In Travancore a woman held the portfolio for Public Health. In British India women have been enfranchised on the same terms as men and one of them was elected by the Madras Legislature as its deputy-president.

FABRIC WRECKED

The revolution of Gandhi, however, seems to have wrecked the whole rigid social fabric in India. Its rumblings have been heard and felt in the citadels of orthodoxy of the Hindus, who are mainly responsible for child marriage, and Mohammedans, who cling on tenaciously to the confinement of women in 'purdah.'

The latter have been breaking out of their 'purdah' prisons in great numbers since the movement began, and usually be it said, with the consent and even encouragement of their husbands, who understand the new signs of the times.

There was the classic case in Lucknow the other day where a prominent leader was arrested and sentenced to six months in prison for his efforts on behalf of the Congress. His wife had been secluded in 'purdah' all her life. On receipt of the news of her husband's imprisonment she broke out of the women's quarters of her home and for the first time in her life sallied down the street veilless, flaunting her uncovered face in the sunlight to the view of all who cared to look, and boasting to the whole world that the days of the seclusion of women were over and that she intended to take her husband's place in the revolutionary struggle.

ESCAPE FOR PURDAH

This sort of thing is going on all over India and especially in Bengal, where the newspapers are filled almost daily with accounts of Mohammedan women who are escaping from the enforced seclusion which has been their lot for generations.

It will take time, of course, before 'purdah' is completely abolished, for it is a custom rusty with age. A young Mohammedan merchant friend of mine gives it but ten more years. His father is one of the leaders of the orthodox Moslems, a man whose name is known all over Islam. The case of his children is a good example of the upheaval going on here.

One son is 26, and already the father of five children.

"Father still makes us cling to 'purdah' for our wives," he explains, speaking for his brothers also. "But it won't last long. My wife will be out of seclusion in ten years at the latest. And then it's good-bye to that custom for good. And another thing. My marriage was arranged for me when I was 16. And according to Mohammedan custom I was not allowed to see my wife until the wedding night.

"I met her then for the first time and it was only luck that I fell in love with her afterwards Usually you don't, you know, when you marry them that way. One thing is sure. My children won't marry before they are 20 and they can make their own matches. I won't arrange them."

HERESY

And another brother in the same family, impatient for reform, took matters in his own hands and married a woman of his choice, a European.

Rank hersey! But the country is rank with hersy these days.

The part of Indian womanhood in the present movement will go down as one of the noblest chapters in the history of the struggle. The Western world has seen nothing to compare with it.

These frail, slim little women have gone to jail in great numbers, when by a simple apology to the British Government they could have gone free. And jails in a tropical country, where disease and epidemics are alway prevalent, are not the pleasant places they are in some parts of America.

As physically brave as their men, they have stood up before lathi charges and the onslaughts of mounted police. And never have they flinched.

HOLDING THEIR GROUND.

You cannot believe it until you see them. I stood amongst them slight little figures in their orange saris of sacrifice, when they successfully picketed the elections in Bombay in September.

They stood lined up before the city hall, with rows of police all around them trying to break their ranks and let the voters through. They would not budge, and but few voters got through that day. Batch after batch of these young women were hauled away to the lock-up. But there were always more from around the corner and when the crowd and the police finally withdraw in the evening this oranged colored battalion was still holding its ground.

self thought it the better part of wisdom to sorry for safety when the lathi charges came my way. Hundreds of Indian men around me ran too. Only the women hold their ground in that surging mob. They seemed to breathe the fevor of Jeanne d'Arc, standing there, immovable in that chaos of charging policemen and defiant citizenry. The sight of the beatings and the wounded being carried out made me sick. The women looked on as if it all was part of the game.

Most of them are girls ranging from 16 to 25, and the majority already have defied the edicts of child marriage by not marrying. Now many of them, still in their teens, are doing prison sentences.

OLDER WOMEN TOO

But the older generation of womanhood is represented, too. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, India's greatest woman poet, is undergoing six months imprisonment at Yervada prison at Poona, where Gandhi also is incarcerated. She it was who led the salt raids at Dharasana after Gandhi's arrest. She is 51.

Mrs. Hansa Mehta, president of the Bombay Congress, was sentenced to three months imprisonment, though the police refrained for several days from arresting her because of her high social status. Her case was exceedingly embarrassing for the British authorities because they did not like the job jailing ladies of high position in prisons designed for criminals.

Was not Mrs. Mehta's father Sir Manubhai Mehta, Kt. C.S.I., M.A., LL.B., Dewan of Bikaner State and a prominent member of the Prince's delegation to the Round Table Conference? And was not her husband the venerable dean of one of India's greatest medical colleges?

DELICATE JOB

It was such a delicate matter, you see, even for the British officials, who cannot be accused of not respecting social position at all times. I had a long talk with Mrs. Mehta two days before her arrest. She said she wanted to be jailed and expected to be. She was.

A few day's later I was discussing her arrest with the Bombay Police Commissioner, a rather mild sort of man considering his job.

"She was such a frail little woman. And so shy about everything. I cannot imagine he behind prison bars." I told him.

"Ah yes, I thought so too at first," he replied. "But I found out later she was very dangerous—too dangerous to be at large. So I had her arrested."

I chuckled, but the commissioner of police was dead serious.

"It is the women," he said, "who are making this movement so difficult for the police to put down."

—:o:—

MR. BATLIWALLA IN CANNANORE JAIL.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I was released from Trichinopoli Jail on the 19th instant after serving my term of imprisonment as a political prisoner. I have seen Mr. Sorab S. Batliwala, Advocate, son of ex-Mayor of Bombay (recently deceased). He was a political prisoner from Bombay transferred from Nasik Jail to Trichinopoly Central Jail as a political prisoner. From A Class he was changed to B Class and then to C Class. He is very cheerful and was extremely friendly and popular with the other political prisoners. He is transferred on the 18th on medical grounds to Cannanore Central Jail. Thanking you.—Yours, etc.,

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PAVLOVA TO PAY £200.

—:o:—

Girl Dancer's Suit For Slander Settled.

ALL ABOUT A KISS.

The action in which Miss Elsa Madame Pavlova and her husband, M. Victor Dandre, for damages for alleged slander, was settled, the defendants agreeing to pay Miss D'Arcy £200 and her costs.

Miss D'Arcy complained that M. Dandre as Madame Pavlova's agent made a statement to Mr. Slavinsky, another member of the troupe, reflecting on her moral character.

The matter arose out of a kiss snatched by Mr. Slavinsky from Miss D'Arcy on the deck of a steamer sailing between Rangoon and Penang.

Dressed simply in deep red frock with a beige scarf and big hat to match, Madame Pavlova gave evidence yesterday in Russian. She denied that she had ever made any insinuation against Miss D'Arcy.

Counsel then stated that the matter between the parties had been adjusted.

Madame Pavlova had very high regard for Miss D'Arcy and did not desire that she should lose one penny by the action.

The Judge assented to the terms of settlement.—"Daily Herald."

"PROMINENT PRESENCE."

—:o:—

A New Offence.

—:o:—

The "Tribune" writes.—

In the ourse of his judgment in Shrimati Parvati Devi's case Mr. Disney, Magistrate, First Class, said:—"Besides making utterances herself the accused was prominently present at many other processions and meetings held by the Congress and at which other persons delivered speeches and read poems. Many of these persons have already been convicted in respect of their utterances and others are at present undergoing trial. The presence of the accused in such a prominent manner obviously shows that she countenanced those utterances and, therefore, she can rightly be said to have aided and abetted the dissemination of seditious matter." In the case of Shrimati Puran Devi also Mr. Disney uses the same argument in almost identical words for convicting the accused. A stranger or more absurd proposition than that laid down by the Magistrate it is difficut to think of. In the first place the Magistrate finds fault with the accused not only for being present at meetings at which persons already convicted either spoke or recited poems, but also for being present at meetings at which persons now 'on their trial', either spoke or recited poems. If a private individual were to imitate the Magistrate in thus coupling the two classes of cases, he would be perilously near committing contempt of court, for it would amount to a suggestion that the men now under trial are also guilt. Secondly, it is impossible to make out what the Magistrate means by the accused's "prominent presence" at the meetings. If she neither presided over the meetings, nor spoke at the meetings, nor did anything else that hundreds of others who were present did not do, in what sense was she prominently present at the meeting? And is there anything in the Penal Code which distinguishes prominent from ordinary presence at a meeting for the purpose of bringing a person within the clutches of the law of sedition? Thirdly, this is the first time we have heard that mere presence, whether prominent or otherwise, at a meeting at which an alleged seditious speech is made amounts of aiding and abetting the dissemination of seditious matter. On this basis every one who reads an article in a newspaper, which forms the basis of a prosecution of that newspaper for sedition, is also guilty of aiding and abetting the dissemination of seditious matter. Is that a position which either the Government or the High Court is prepared to uphold?

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Dec.			
6th	Narkunda*	Parker	16,572
13th	Viceroy of India	Townshend	19,648
20th	Rawalpindi*	Stringer	16,697
27th	Kaisar-i-Hind	Headlam	11,518
1931.			
Jan.			
3rd	Mooltan x	Morton	20,952
10th	Rajputana	Cadiz	16,644
17th	Ranchi*	Brooks	16,650
24th	Ranpura	Furlong	16,601
31st	Maloja x	Browning	20,837
Feb.			
7th	Mantua	Hignett	10,946
14th	Comorin*	Cartright	15,279
21st	Viceroy of India	Ohlson	19,648
28th	Naldera x	Garrison	16,088
Mar.			
7th	Kaisar-i-Hind	Headlam	11,518
14th	Macedonia†	Dickinson	11,120
21st	Ranpura	Furlong	16,601
28th	Narkunda x	Parker	16,572
April			
4th	Ranchi x	Brooks	16,650
9th	Moldavia ‡	Allin	16,556
11th	Macedonia†	Dickinson	11,120
18th	Viceroy of India x	Ohlson	19,648
25th	Mooltan x	Morton	20,952
May			
2nd	Kaisar-i-Hind	Headlam	11,518
9th	Chitral x	Siggers	15,248
16th	Macedonia	Dickinson	11,120
23rd	Maloja x	Browning	20,337
30th	Malwa	Britten	10,986

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	1st Saloon.			
	A	B	C	D
Single	£92	£82	£75	£63
Return	161	144	126	103
	2nd Saloon			
	A		B	
Single	£56		£50	
Return	98		88	

TO MARSEILLES.

	1st Saloon.			
	A	B	C	D
Single	£84	£74	£66	£59
Return	147	130	116	102
	2nd Saloon.			
	A		B	
Single	£52		£46	
Return	91		81	

NEW TOURIST SALOON FARES TO EUROPE.

	Single	Return
London	£30	£52
Marseilles	25	42

Return tickets home Tourist Saloon and out 1st or 2nd Saloon can be arranged.

OUTWARDS 1931.

The "MOLDAVIA" 16,556 Tons, carrying first saloon and third cabin passengers leaves London 13th and Marseilles 20th March due Bombay April 3rd.

The "STRATHNAVER" a new steamer of 21,100 tons will call at Bombay on her Outward voyage in October next year carrying First Saloon and Tourist Saloon passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about.	Steamers.	Commanders	Tons
Dec.			
4th	Domala	Kitson	8,422
11th	Dumana	Stockwell	8,427
18th	Lomala	Kitson	8,422

SHIPPING.

These two vessels are "one class" ships. Fares as follows:

Bombay to Plymouth	Single	Return
A	£96	£113
B	£80	£105
C	£56	£ 98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

About.		
Dec. 6	MALOJA	Colombo & Australia.
13	Kidderpore	Straits, China & Japan.
19	COMORIN	Colombo, China & Japan.
1931. Jan. 2	NALDERA	Colombo, & Australia.
16	MALWA	Colombo, China & Japan.
30	Narkunda	Colombo, & Australia.
Feb. 13	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China & Japan.
27	MOOLTAN	Colombo & Australia.
Mar. 13th	Rajputana	Colombo, China & Japan
27th	Maloja	Colombo & Australia.
April 24th	Naldera	Colombo & Australia.
May 22nd	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia.

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the first Saloon only. Period of availability 16 weeks, sailing approximately every month. Fares £74 to £000.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

Nov.		
27th	Baroda	Persian Gulf Ports, via Verawal and Mangrole.
28th	Varsova	K'chi, Bushire, M'rah & B'rah.
29th	CHAKLA	K'chi via P'Bunder, Dwarka, C'Mandvi at 9 a.m.
Dec. 1st	VITA	K'chi via P'bunder C'Mandvi & Port Okha 10 a.m.
3rd	Karoa	E. & S. Africa M'Goa

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs. Friday, Saturdays every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs. Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

A SAFE and Satisfying A Perfect and Pleasing Tonic

THE ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

Rupee ONE for a Tin (32 Pills).
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR, (Kathiawar.)

Bombay Branch :—
Kalbadevi Road.

KUSUMA
GUARANTEED CURE for Gonorrhoea for both sexes. Stops burning and pricking sensation in discharges of all nature in 24 hours. Complete cure with 2 phials—1 phial Rs. 2, V. P. extra.
Col. D. Dawes Pelly, Bart., B.A., M.D., LL.D., Ph.D., B.M.S., Madras, writes:—"Kusuma" which I tried on several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction.
ANANDA KUTEERAM,
3 Genl. Muthiah Mudali st.,
MADRAS.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons	Arrive	Leave
*Tottori Maru	8975	16 Nov	29 Nov.
Katori Maru	10000	...	@2 Dec
xIyo Maru. Kashima Maru	16000	...	@16Dec
Yasukuni Maru	12000	...	@28Dec
*Calcutta Maru	5339	16 Dec.	28 Dec.
*Tenrushima Maru	4646	18 Dec.	24 Dec.
xKaga Maru. Hakone Maru	5860	30 Dec.	13 Jan.
	10500	...	@13Jan.
*uwa Maru Tokushima Maru	11000	...	@27Jan.
	5976	17 Jan.	30 Jan

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles.
Fushimi Maru	11000	27 Nov.	16 Dec
Hakozaki Maru	10500	10 Dec.	27 Dec
Terukuni Maru	12000	23 Dec.	8 Jan.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Chichibu Maru	12000	11 Dec.	17 Dec.
Taiyo Maru	12000	21 Dec.	28 Dec
Tatsuta Maru	12000	1 Jan.	7 Jan.

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round the World Tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 20279 and 22732.
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

BANKING.

Bank of India, Ltd.

Established 7th September 1906. (Incorporated under the Indian Companys' Act VII of 1850.)
Head Office:
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaik Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
London Agents:
The Westminster Bank Ltd.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	3,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserved Fund	90,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

BANKING.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	100,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	100,000,000
RESERVE FUND	113,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Jansie
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
Calcutta	Manila	Sourabaya
Canton	Marunouchi	Shimonosar
Changchun	(Tokio)	San Francisco
Dairen	Nagasaki	Samarang
Fungtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsan
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. YABUKI,
Manager.

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar. (Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.)

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Called-up	30,00,000
Reserve Fund	24,15,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARDOA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi Karjan and Port Okha.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent), Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent). The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn.). Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.
Raja Ratna Bhailal Rajibhai Amin, B.A., M.S.C.I., Managing Agent, Alembic Chemical Works Ld., Baroda.
Sheth Bansukhbhai Mofatlal of the Shorock Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June, and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charge, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent. by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
Why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.
Arjee Framjee & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street. BOMBAY.

SHIPPING NEWS

Export & Import

ARRIVAL.
November 25.
S S Hilda, Tarabochia, Java.

DEPARTURES.
November 26.
S S Konderkerk, Bakker, Hamburg.
S S Sumatra, Rorgernd, Calcutta.
S S Tucoma, Ashwari, Batoum.
S S Jehangir, Valler, Jeddah.

LOADING.
November 25.
Steamer Rabenfels for Humbarg.
Steamer Fusijama for Genoa.
S S Hilda:—The Lloyd T. Coy's steamer Hilda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Java with a general cargo.
S. S. Konderkerk:—The E D Sassoon Coy's steamer Konderkerk will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hamburg, with a general cargo.
S S Sumatra:—The Edward Ltd. steamer Sumatra, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.
S S Tucoma:—The S C. Coy's steamer Tacoma, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Batoum, with ballast.
S S Jehangir:—The T M Coy's steamer Jehangir, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Jeddah with a general cargo and passengers.

TUESDAY, November 25.
ALEXANDRA DOCK.
1 Sturmfels, Karachi, 23-11, L E Ltd.
2 Mantua, London, 29-11, M M and Co.
3 Kondekerk, Karachi, 25-11 E D Sassoon & Co.
4 Arabia Karachi 29-11 L T and M G.
5 Genova, Geona, 25-11, L T and M I.
7 City of York, Karachi 29-11 K N & Co.
8 Tottori Maru, Japan, 29-11, N Y Kaisha.
9 Shunko Maru, Karachi, 27-11 O S. Kaisha.
11 Domala, Karachi 27-11 M M and Co
12 Binfield Karachi 27-11 M M and Co.
14 Sumatra Colombo 26-11 L Edwards Ltd.
15 Karoa, Durban, 3-12 M M & Co.
16 Chinkoa, London 30-11 M M & Co.
17 Dumana, London N.F., M M and Co.
19 Taconia Batom 26-11 Std. P O Co.
20 Bn Emperor Abadan, 28/11 A P and C.
B P S Macedonia, London, 22/11 M M and Co.
VICTORIA DOCK.
2 Gogra Karachi 25-11 M M and Co.
4 Varsova, Busrah, 28-11 M M & Co.
5 Garmula, Rangoon, 29-11 M M and Co.
6 Jehangir, Red Sea Ports, 26-11 T M and Co.
8 Tukko Maru N.F., N.F. Y M & Co.
16 Laxmi, Aleppy 27-11 R. Assurance & Co.
PRINCE'S DOCK.
A Oosteappelle Malabar Coast, 27-11 M S N Co.
B Hubro, Calcutta, 28-11, S S N Co.
K. Jalavihar, N F, N F, Scindia S. N. Co.
Q Skuld, Bangkok 27-11 F F C Co.
Netravati, Mangalore 25-11 B. I. S. N. Co.
M. Parvati K'chi 26-11 B. I. S. N. Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.
FROM LONDON.
Maloja, 5-12-30, P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind, 12-12-30, P and O S N Co.
Viceroy of India 80-11-30 P and O S N Co.
Rajputana, 26-12-30, P and O S N Co.
Comorin, 19-12-30, P and O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.
Hutimura, 9-12-30 M M and Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Circassia, 20-12-30, G T Co.
Elysia, 5-1-30, G T Co.
Britania, 26-1-31, G T Co.
Clan Kenneth 3-12-30 J F Co.
Tarantia 4-12-30 G T Co.
City of Marseilles 6-12-30 K N Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.
Simla 27-11-30 G T Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Lichtenfels 25-11-20 L Edward Ltd.
Trautenfels, 3-12-30 L Edwards Ltd.
Werdenfels, 21-12-30 L Edward Ltd.
Trifels, 29-12-30 L Edward Ltd.
FROM NEW YORK.
Potter 19-11-30 L Edward Ltd.
FROM ROTTERDAM
Bovenkerk, 7-12-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Ridderkerk, 28-12-30, E D Sassoon and Co.
FROM TRIESTE
Fusijama 26-11-30 L T Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
City of Christchurch 27-11-30 F F Campbell and Co.
City of Hongkong 26-12-30 F F Campbell and Co.
Potter 7-12-30 L Edward Ltd.
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Iho Maru, 30-11 N Y Kaisha.
Calcutta Maru, 16-12 N Y Kaisha.
Tshurushima Maru, 18-12, N Y Kaisha.
Kaga Maru, 30-12, N Y Kaisha.
Shunko Maru, 24-11, O S Kaisha.
Honolulu Maru, 9-12, O S Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru, 25-12, O S Kaisha.
Kidderpore 30-11 P. & O. Co.
Rawalpindi, 19-12, P & O Co.

SAILING DATE OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON
FOR LONDON.
Mantua, 29-11-30, P and O S N Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Chinkoa 30-11-30 M M & Co.
FOR TRIESTE.
Hilda N F L G C.
FOR GENOA.
Arabia, 1-12-30 Italiana.
Fusijama N.F., M Intaliana.
FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Baroda, NF, M M and Co
Varsova, 28-11-30 M M & Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Rabenfels N.F., L Edward Ltd.
FOR KARACHI.
City of York 29-11-30 K N Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Karoa, 3-12-30 M M and Co.
FOR KOBE.
Tottori Maru 29-11-30 N F Kaisha.
FOR RANGOON.
Garmula, N F M M & Co.
FOR MAURITIUS.
Khosrou N F, T M and Co.
FOR ADEN.
Dara N F, T M and Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Hubro NF S S N Co.
Nizam, NF, T M and Co.
Naringa, N F, M M and Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.
FOR LONDON.
Mantua 5434 Jack, P and O S N Co.
Macedonia, 11,120, Dickinson, P and O S N Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Chinkoa 3329 Lamb M M and Co.
FOR GENOA.
Arabia 4,499 Stagnero M Italiana.
Fusijama 4,155 Grodrossi M Italiana.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Tottori Maru 5,713 Ddama N Y Kaisha.
FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Baroda, 1877, Eadle, M M and Co.
Varsova, 1957, Rowe, M M and Co.
FOR TRIESTE.
Hilda 2973 Tarabochia L T Co.
FOR KARACHI
City of York 5033 McArthur K N Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Rabenfels 4,195 Metz L. Edward Ltd.
FOR RANGOON.
Garmula, 3,234 Mann M M & Co.
FOR MAURITIUS.
Khosrou 2491 Beattie T M & Co
FOR DURBAN.
Karoa, 3608, Fishley, M M and Co.
FOR ADEN.
Dara 3062 Wheeler T M and Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Hubro 1027 Haagensen S S N Co.
Nizam, 3334, Robb, T M and Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATES.
Domala 24-11-30.
Gogra 24-11-30.
Oostcappelle 24-11-30.
Macedonia (beats) 24-11-30.
Varsova 24-11-30.
Netravati 24-11-30.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, Nov. 25.
S S Mantua for London:—31 bales animal skin, L Hassam: 8 bales animal skin, Graham Tdg. Co.: 25 bales animal skin, A Abdulla & Co.: 30 cases bristles, J A Begbie & Co.; 1 bale woollen carpets, I. Falzullah; 19 bales animal skin, M Sidick & Co.: 26 bales animal skin, M H Ladha & Co.: 8 bales animal skin, T G Husein Ladha.
For Marseilles:—90 cases sandalwood oil, Thos. Cook & Sons.
For New York:—2 bales numdas, M M & Co.; 2 bales cotton emboroidery, M M & Co.
For Varva:—5 bales cotton yarn, Swadeshi Mills Co.
For Smyrna:—25 bales cotton yarn, Swadeshi Mills Co.
For Alexandretta:—167 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.
For Port Said:—22 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.
For Jaffa:—21 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.
For Tripoli:—15 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.
S S Chinkoa for London:—2,000 cwts. linseed oil cakes, C Bapubhai; 2,000 cwts. linseed oil cakes, K M Nathoo; 4,000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, K M Nathoo: 1,000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, Volkart Bros; 9,000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, Steel Bros.
For Dunkirk:—595 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 340 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.
For Havre:—4,000 cwts. linseed, K M Nathoo; 2,000 cwts. linseed, L Dreyfus & Co.; 110 bales cotton raw, Kotak & Co.; 2,503 cwts. myrabollams P Mathuradas & Co.
S S Rabenfels for Hamburg:—185 bales cotton fly, M Chandulal & Co.; 55 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.; 110 bales cotton raw, Indian Produce Export Co.; 7,000 cwts. groundnut cakes, Steel Bros; 1,000 cwts. groundnut cakes, Volkart Bros.
For Antwerp:—50 bales cotton fly, M Chandulal & Co.; 1,000 cwts. linseed, C Bapubhai; 1,000 cwts. groundnut cakes, Steel Bros; 240 cwts. groundnut cakes, T S Thadani & Son.
For Hull:—1,000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, C Bapubhai.
For Ghent:—55 bales cotton fly, M Chandulal & Co.
For Gothenburg:—50 bales cottan thread Waste, Chimanlal & Sons.
For Rotterdam:—5,000 cwts. groundnut cakes, Steel Bros.
S S Domala for Middlesborough:—500 ton manganese ore, J Finlay & Co.
S S Kondekirk for Rotterdam:—2,000 cwts. groundnut cakes, Steel Bros.
For Hamburg:—3,600 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, India International Trade Agency; 165 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.
S S City of York for Liverpool:—25 bales cotton thread waste, A L Zaveri; 100 bales cotton thread waste, M Mafatlal & Co.; 46 bales cotton fly, A L Zaveri; 110 bales cotton fly, M Narottamdas; 186 bales cotton fly, B Karsondas & Co.; 6 bales cotton thread waste, B Karsondas & Co.
S S Arabia for Marseilles:—2,000 cwts. groundnuts, L Dreyfus & Co.
S S Fusijama for Trieste:—275 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.
For Venice:—1,000 cwts. groundnuts, K Devchand & Co.
S S Skuld for Philadelphia:—133 cks. goat skin, Briskey Co.
S S Tottori Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw, Bruel & Co.; 208 bales cotton raw, H Nunsey & Co.; 200 bales cotton raw, A Khimji & Co.; 100 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo; 100 bales cotton raw, Birla Bros.; 300 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 800 bales cotton raw T. M. Kaicha & Co. 3,000 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 100 bales cotton raw, Kotak & Co.; 44 bales cotton raw, Fulchand & Co.
For Shanghai:—200 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.
For Moji:—300 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 300 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.
For Osaka:—700 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.
For Yokohama:—300 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, Nov. 25.
S S Domala, Agents M M & Co. from London:—116 cases provision; 25 cases brandy; 97 cases sausages; 30 cases spirits; 40 cases syrup; 50 cases ale; 44 cases ropes; 25 cases gin; 54 cases soap; 248 cases beer; 215 cases wine; 129 cases medicine; 185 cases boot polish; 408 kgs. pain; 650 kgs. lub. oil; 80 kgs. varnish; 200 bags flake litharge; 50 bags cement; 30 cases cheese; 75 cases champagne.
From Middlesborough:—50 cases salt; 69 kgs. paint; 757 bundles railway material; 145 bundles flat; 95 bundles plates; 221 bundles pipes; 50 bundles channels; 19 bundles joists.
From Antwerp:—100 cases e'ware; 140 cases wire; 774 bundles sheets; 997 bundles steel Ts; 41 bundles channels; 90 bundles plates; 96 bundles accumulators; 995 bundles joists; 330 bundles beams; 2,642 bundles hoops; 2,519 bundles angles; 878 bundles circles; 900 bundles rods; 13,818 bundles bars; 74 drums colour; 113 drums chemicals.
From San Francisco:—590 cases provision.
From Southampton:—170 cases cigarettes.
From Charanta:—105 cases brandy.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.
EX. GODOWN.
Bombay, Nov. 25.
Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 439/- per ton.
Filtered Tinned Oil Ready Rs. 24/- per case of 84 lbs.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 100/- per ton.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.
Bombay, Nov. 25.
Castorseeds Delivery May, opening Rs. 29/6, Highest Rs. 30/1, Closing Rs. 29/14/6.
Groundnut Seeds Delivery February, Opening Rs. 29/12, Highest Rs. 30/- Lowest Rs. 29/10, Closing Rs. 29/14/6.

PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Nov. 25.

Linseed May	6 11 9
Wheat May	4 4 0
Wheat White Piece	4 0 0
Cottonseed Nov.	2 9 0
Cottonseed Nov.	2 9 0
Castorseed Nov.	8 0 0
Rapeseed	9 12 0

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JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co., can give expert advice on all classes of Insurance. J3

REG. NO. A. 1099

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER
Is a composite office equipped to do Insurance business in all departments
J 4

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 26 1930

I Have No Following Says Sir Vasantrao.

TOWN HALL ELECTION SCENES RE-NARRATED.

Mr. Y. G. Pandit's Evidence Before Inquiry Committee.

The petition of Mr. Tricumdas Dwarkadas to set aside the Council elections of Sir V. A. Dabholkar and Dr. R. T. Nariman which took place on the 18th September 1930 at the Town Hall, was heard in the Council Hall, Bombay, on Monday noon by Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri, Dr. F. X. D'Souza and Mr. V. G. Dalvi Commissioners appointed by the Government of Bombay.

Mr. Y. G. Pandit was examined by Dr. F. X. D'Souza, one of the Commissioners.

Q.—Had Mr. Healy arrived before you? Yes.

Mr. Healy was told by Sir Vasantrao that Mr. Ramachandra Bhatt was prepared to retire unconditionally.

Q. When did you see Dr. Nariman first? A. Once before withdrawal and once afterwards. First Dr. Nariman came but the negotiations were not completed so he left and again was sent for. When he came the letter was signed by Dr. Nariman.

Q. Did he take any part in the negotiations?—Yes.

Q. What part? A. He was asked to share Rs. 5,000 which on the first occasion Dr. Nariman refused and left the booth. Then it was arranged that Dr. Nariman should share Rs. 500, Mr. D. Cowasji should share Rs. 1000 and the balance of Rs. 3.500 should be paid by Sir Vasantrao. On this understanding Dr. Nariman put his signature to the letter.

DR. NARIMAN AGREES.

Q. Before the first arrangement was arrived at, was Dr. Nariman asked if he was prepared to agree to it? A. Yes. Others also were asked about it.

Q. Did you see Rr. Nariman only when he put his signature? A No. before half-an-hour I had seen him once.

DR. D'SOUZA EXAMINED.

Dr. Alban D'Souza who came as the next witness was examined by Mr. Lalji on behalf of the Petitioner.

Q. The date first fixed for elections was 10th of Sept. 1930? A. Yes.

Q. Did any other candidates see you before that day? A. Sir Vasantrao came to me on the 9th Sept. at about 9-30 and suggested to me that I should co-share towards the withdrawal of the candidates? I flatly refused Sir Vasantrao's offer.

Q. On the 10th Sept. on account of rains the elections did not take place and the next day appointed was 18th Sept. A. Yes.

Q. Did any of the candidates see you between 10th and 18th Sept? No.

Q. Did you see Mr. Healy? A. Yes, I saw him once. I was asked by Sir Vasantrao to come to Mr. Bhatt's booth.

Q. Did he tell you why you were called there? A. Sir Vasantrao told me that we were wanting to get one of the candidates withdraw on the payment of Rs. 5000/. I told Sir Vasantrao that I had already told him once that I would not agree to this proposal.

Q. Can you tell us who else was there? A. Mr. Healy, Sir Vasantrao and Mr. Pandit were there. I cannot say if Mr. Ramchandra Bhatt was there. So also Dr. Nariman.

Q. Soon after the elections did you write any letter to "The Bombay Chronicle"? A. Yes.

The letter was produced by a representative of "The Chronicle" which was put in as an exhibit.

Q. What you stated therein is correct? A. Yes. Mr. Velinkar, on behalf of Sir Vasantrao objected that it was irrelevant to let the letter go in as an exhibit but on an explanation from Mr. Lalji, on behalf of the Petitioner, it was admitted. The text of the letter was read by Mr. Lalji.

Mr. Velinkar, on behalf of the first respondent cross-examined Dr. D'Souza.

Q. What time did the elections begin? A. At 8 a.m.

Q. And soon after large crowds began to collect round about the Town Hall? A. There were no crowds on the steps when I went in.

Q. Later on did the crowds increase? A. Yes.

Q. Batch after batch of Desh Sevikas were arrested and taken away? A. I was busy and I did not see it.

Q. Did Sir Vasantrao challenge some of your votes? A. Yes.

Q. You were present at this challenge? A. I was present at one challenge.

Q. What time it was? A. Soon after the elections began.

Q. The majority of your voters were Christians? ?A. Yes.

Q. And Portuguese subjects many of them? ?A. Yes.

Q. Were they qualified to vote? A. I do not know.

Q. Your contention was that as their names were on the Electoral Rall, they were entitled to vote. A. My contention was that the matter was to be considered at the time of the preparation of the Electoral Roll.

Q. And a large number of votes were challenged by Sir Vasantrao? A. I do not know how many he challenged.

Q. On the 9th of Sept. was Mr. Chowna with Sir Vasantrao when he came to you? A. No, he came by himself.

Q. I put it to you that Mr. Chowna was present at the interview. A. I remember that Sir Vasantrao alone came to me and Mr. Chowna telephoned afterwards. Mr. Chowna did not accompany Sir Vasantrao.

Witness had no talk with Sir Vasantrao regarding drawing of lots on the 9th September.

Mr. Velinkar: Are you sure that you had no talk?

Witness: A thousand times "No".

Mr. Velinkar then produced a copy of "Bombay Chronicle" dated 23rd September last publishing correspondence from the witness under the heading "Mr. Bhat's withdrawal". Witness admitted that in the correspondence as published in the "Chronicle" "Rs. 5,000 for charitable purposes" were added which words were not in his original copy.

Q: Can you give any explanation how these words found their way in print when they were not in the original copy? A: No. I cannot give.

Q: Did you have any interview with the editor? A: I handed over the letter to Mr. Balgaumwala. I do not know whether he was the editor or the proprietor.

Continuing witness said that the letter was written in explanation to the report "Christian Captain's Bravado", attacking his attitude during election, to go on with the election in spite of the lathi charges. Witness did not hear till 10-15 a.m. on the election day that Mr. Ramchandra Bhat had decided to withdraw. He could not say whether pressure was brought upon Mr. Bhat to withdraw. It was not brought to his notice that pressure was brought by some people upon Mr. Bhat to withdraw. He could not remember if any name of a candidate for withdrawal was mentioned. All that Sir Vasantrao told witness was " will you go shares and pay Rs. 5,000 for the withdrawal of a candidate?" Sir Vasantrao did not mention the name of any candidate who should withdraw.

Cross-examined by Mr. Talyarkhan witness stated what he wrote in the "Bombay Chronicle" in his correspondence that Mr. Dillon, the Collector told him that the election would go on under any circumstances till 6 p.m. was quite correct.

Mr. Lalji, Bar-at-Law, for the petitioner, at this stage closed the petitioner's case on issues one to four.

Mr. Velinkar then applied to the Tribunal for permission to call Mr. Healy as a witness. The Tribunal refused saying "Not at this stage."

Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar, the first respondent, was then examined by Mr. Velinkar. He deposed that he was a member of the Municipal Corporation for the past 20 years. He was chairman of the Standing Committee for one year and was the President of the Corporation in 1921. In 1916, he was the Sheriff of Bombay. He was a member of the Legislative Council from 1922 till July last.

Proceeding, he said that the election for the Legislative Council was originally fixed for September 10; but owing to the heavy rains, it was postponed to September 18. Long before the election, the Congress people carried on a campaign of boycott of the elections.

Respondent said that he had known Mr. Y. G. Pandit for the past eight years. They had not been on speaking terms for the past five years and Mr. Pandit was the cause of that. It as not true that they were having drinks together during that period.

In the Municipal Corporation, Mr. Pandit worked against him and did not want him to get elected to any of its committees. The same attitude was maintained in the Improvement Trust also. This year, Mr. Pandit did not like witness to get into the Legislative Council. For instance, he had been telling people that if witness got in, he would side the Government as against the people. He was exclaiming that while he (witness) had been getting nominated to the Council so long this time alone he was seeking election. The idea was that if witness did not seek election, there would be a chance for Mr. Bhat to get in.

Continuing witness said Mr. Pandit and Mr. Bhat were thick friends. Mr. Bhat was reputed to be rich as he was the owner of Bhat Wadi and also owned a large building at Chowpaty. Witness went to Mr. Bhat's house once or twice. He went to Mr. Pandit's place once but he did not give him good reception. On the Polling Day witness went to Town Hall at 8-15 a. m. A big crowd near Town Hall jeered at him. Before he arrived at Town Hall the first batch of the Desh Sevikas was arrested. The crowd did not allow him to proceed and the police constables had to disperse the crowd to enable him to go to his booth. After 9 a. m. the crowd became very excited and women picketers used to lay themselves on the road to prevent crowds coming to the Town Hall. There were several lathi charges. At 9-30 a.m. a report was spread that Dabholkar was slapped. Witness became excited on hearing the report. In the lathi charges many people were injured and there was blood shed. He knew Mr. D. Cawasji a month before the election. At about 10 a.m. D. Cawasji came to the witness in his booth and told him that Mr. R. M. Bhat wanted to see him. Cawasji also explained that Mr. Bhat was surrounded by men in Gandhi caps and were telling him to go away. Cawasji further told witness that Mr. Bhat learnt from Mr. Healy that there was going to be serious trouble and therefore Mr. Bhat wanted to withdraw and go home. When witness went to the booth of Mr. Bhat, he saw a large number of men in white caps. Most of them were Gujaratis. They told Mr. Bhat "Go away from here. Are you not ashamed to see what is going on?" As soon as Mr. Bhat saw witness, he asked him to ascertain from Mr. Healy whether there was going to be serious trouble. Witness went to Mr. Healy and told him that Mr. Bhat wanted to go home and retire from the contest, if Mr. Healy apprehended trouble. Mr. Healy replied that as the crowd was thickening there was every likelihood of serious trouble. Witness requested Mr. Healy to go to the booth of Mr. Bhat and inform him about it. Mr. Healy then went to the booth of Mr. Bhat where was also Mr. Pandit. Witness asked Mr. Healy if he apprehended further trouble, Mr. Bhat would retire. Mr. Healy said there was likelihood of further trouble. Then Mr. Bhat told witness to draw lots. Witness refused. Mr. Healy then went away. Mr. Healy did not enquire of Mr. Bhat if he was going to withdraw. Drs. Nariman and De Souza were not present then. After Mr. Healy went away, witness was about to go when Mr. Bhat told him that he had made up his mind to withdraw and leave the Town Hall. At this time the table was free and no one was issuing voting papers. Some men in Gandhi caps were sitting on the table. Mr. Bhat told witness that they should atone for bloodshed for those who suffered in lathi charges and that they should pay in charity a sum of Rs. 5,000.

Mr. Velinkar: What you had to do in the blood shed?

Witness: Because we were the cause of the blood shed.

Witness then sent forth Dr. Nariman and Mr. Bhat sent forth Dr. Alban De Souza. Witness told Dr. De Souza that Mr. Bhat had already withdrawn and wanted them to pay Rs. 5,000 to atone for the blood shed. Dr. De Souza replied "I don't mind." Dr. De Souza meant thereby that he did not mind for the blood shed." Dr. Nariman then came in. At that time witness, Cawasji and Mr. Pandit were in Mr. Bhat's booth. Witness told Dr. Nariman that witness had withdrawn and wanted other candidates to pay Rs. 5,000 to atone for the blood shed. Dr. Nariman promised Rs. 500, witness promised Rs. 1,000 and D. Cawasji promised to make up the balance.

INDEPENDENT CONGRESS COURTS

—:o:—

Tried In Gujerat And Tipperah

BUT "WITHOUT MUCH SUCCESS", SAYS MR. BENN

LONDON, Nov. 24.

In the Commons, at question time, reverting to the subject of Independent Congress Civil and Criminal courts, Mr. Wedgwood Benn told Mr. Majoribanks that attempts had been made, for instance, in Gujerat and Tipperah to establish special arbitration courts without much success.

Mr. Holford Knight asked whether it was unlawful for persons to resort to arbitration.

Mr. Benn replied: "I have answered that."—Reuter.

Four Lady Picketers Jailed.

—:o:—

LUCKNOW, Nov. 24.

Mr. M. Basheer Siddique, City Magistrate, Lucknow sentenced to-day Mrs. Premchand, Mrs. Ramnath, Raja Devi and Rama Devi to six weeks' simple imprisonment under Picketing Ordinance. These four ladies were arrested in Chowk on 9th November for picketing cap merchants shop.—A. P.

Penalty For Leading Procession

MADRAS.—"Hindu's" Mysore correspondent understands that Director of Public Instruction of Mysore has suspended, until further orders, Kanakalikshmiamma, teacher, Maharani's Women College, Mysore, for having led a procession of about twenty lady students on November 16 in connection with 'Jawahar Day' celebration.—A. P.

"LATHI CHARGE ON PUBLIC"

—:o:—

Three Children Reported Injured

PANCHAYAT DEMANDS DISMISSAL OF POLICE OFFICER.

(From a Correspondent).

NAGARPARKAR, Nov. 24.

Lathi charges on the public were resorted to by Head Constable Khamisa-khan on the 23rd inst After the arrest of Bhagchand Kotak, Achut Udhar Pracharak who defied the Magistrate's prohibitory order. The injured persons included 3 children, one cloth merchant Ratansi Jasrajmal who has been injured. Much excitement prevails. Complete hartal was observed. The Panchayat sternly condemned Khamisa Khan's action in the public meeting held in the evening. They have wired to the Commissioner in Sindh, Superintendent of Police and the District Collector demanding immediate dismissal of Khamisa Khan followed by a detailed requisition. The Sub-Inspector of Police persuaded the people to refrain from taking action and expressed regret, but the people were stern in demanding a written apology from Khamisa Khan, failing which they have taken the stated steps.

The case against Bhagchand was taken the same day at 12 noon. He was sentenced to one month's simple and Rs. 40 fine or in default 3 weeks more.

"GENUINE DESIRE TO HELP INDIANS"

—:o:—

British People And R. T. C.

EXAMINATION OF FEDERAL SCHEMES.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Members of the Indian Delegation to the Round Table Conference are impressed by the Press comments' revelation of the manner in which the plenary session has succeeded in evoking a more sympathetic understanding of the Nationalist viewpoint and realisation of the wide support it commands in India. It is felt that this suggests that the British people will be prepared to discuss with genuine desire to help Indians to the best way possible for India to manage her own affairs, and how practical difficulties may best be most rapidly and most surely surmounted. It is realised that all the three British parties cannot be expected to take exactly the same viewpoint; and it is undeniable that the Conservatives are inclined to caution but even in the Conservative Party there is undoubtedly a section which is already prepared to consider Indian affairs with a open mind, whilst Liberals under Lord Reading are already definitely more advanced in their views than the Conservatives.

His Majesty's Government and both the Liberal and Conservative sections of the British delegation are busy examining Federal schemes.

The Liberal Delegation met this morning prior to the meeting of the Federal Relations Committee. The Conservative Delegation is in close touch not only with its own Party executive but with Princes and British Indian delegates.—Reuter.

Satyagraha News From All Quarters.

GADAG LEADERS JAILED

—:o:—

For Attending Jawahar Day Meeting.

(From A Correspondent.)

GADAG, Nov. 24.

Sjt. Venkatarao Kulkarni, a pleader of good repute, and Sjt. Yeharappa Kundergi, both prominent and earnest Congress workers, were sentenced by Mr. Pathan, First Class Magistrate, Gadag, to four months' hard labour and given C Class for being present in the meeting on Jawahar Day, and for presiding and speaking respectively on the 18th instant in the meeting convened to congratulate local leaders, convicted for taking part on Jawahar Day meeting. They received the sentences cheerfully. The offence was under Section 17-A of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

SJT. CHINCHORKAR SENTENCED

—:o:—

Sequel To Jawhar Day Celebrations.

AHMEDNAGAR, Nov. 24.

Syt. V. S. Chinchorkar, the Dictator of Ahmednagar D. C. C., who was arrested on the Jawahar Day, was sentenced to-day to three months' rigorous imprisonment under Section 145 and three months' rigorous imprisonment under Section 188 and Rs. 25 fine, in default 2 weeks' simple imprisonment. He is given B Class. Mr. Garud is nominated Dictator in his place. Mr. Chinchorkar is one of the four leading workers of the national school, Ahmednagar. He is the fourth of the National School to go to jail in succession of Messrs. Hiray, Satha and Chowdhary.

"Did His Best For India".

—:o:—

Commander-In Chief's Farewell Speech.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 25.

The Viceroy and Lady Irwin entertained Sir William and Lady Birdwood at a banquet last evening. Lord Irwin proposing the toast of the Commander-in-Chief and Lady Birdwood alluded to the Commander-in-Chief's keen sympathy with all soldiers, his popularity with the Indian Army and his excellent work in reorganising the army during the last five years.

Sir William Birdwood responding, said that he and his wife had done their best for the King and India.

A large gathering including Lord and Lady Irwin attended the station when Sir William and Lady Birdwood left for Bombay this morning.—A. P.

Delhi Dictator Jailed.

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Nov. 25.

Surendranath Johar, the sixth "Dictator" of the local Congress, was sentenced to-day to six months' rigorous imprisonment under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Mrs. Chandoo Sarjopeshad, daughter of late Mr. Girdharilal, Public Prosecutor was sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment and was placed in "A" class. She was arrested on 14th November (Jawaharlal Day).—A. P.

"I HAVE NO FOLLOWING", SAYS SIR. VASANTRAO

—:o:—

"No Keen Desire To Become Minister"

MORE EVIDENCE AT COUNCIL ELECTION TRIBUNAL

On Tuesday, Mr. Lalji Bar-at-Law cross examined Sir V. A. Dabholkar. Witness stated that he was called by the Collector in regard to the petition to set aside the election. He made certain statement before the Collector. The statement were read in the Court by Mr. Lalji which practically supported the evidence of the witness before the Commissioners. Mr. Lalji then produced correspondence passed between Mr. S. R. Tendulkar and Mr. W. T. Halai, two voters, and Sir Vasantrao regarding the illegality of the election in view of the promised offer of Sir Vasantrao and Dr. Nariman a sum of Rs. 5000 to Mr. R. M. Bhat for his withdrawal.

Witness saw the copy of the "Chronicle" and the photo in the Collector's office. He read only "Times of India" and "Lokhit" but he never read the "Evening News". He did not know if it was usual for the press reporters to see candidates. He did not read the "Times of India" on the 19th and 20th September, because he was ill.

Mr. Lalji then gave witness a copy of 27th September and asked him if he had read it.

Witness replied he did not read it as he was in Poona. Whenever he was out of Bombay, he did not read newspapers. He may have read newspaper reports regarding the payment of Rs. 5,000/-. He heard from some friends about the newspaper reports that he (witness) had brought Mr. Bhatt for Rs. 5,000/-. Even then he did not care to see the newspaper reports.

DOING AWAY WITH NOMINATIONS.

Since 1922 he was nominated to the Council by Government. This time he sought election because he read in the Simon Commission Report that nominations were to be done away with. His object in going to the Council by election was to come before the public before nominations were done away with.

Q.:—You know that only elected councillors could be made ministers?

Witness:—Yes.

Q.:—Were you keen to become a Minister?

Witness:—No, I was not. There are many parties, such as Brahmins and non-Brahmins and I having no following could not become a Minister.

Q.:—Are you not a Brahmin?

Witness:—I am a Brahmin, but not a vegetarian Brahmin. (Laughter.)

Dewan Bahadur Jhavle:—The Government does not care whether you are a non-Brahmin or a vegetarian Brahmin (laughter).

Witness: But I have no following in the Council.

Continuing witness said Mr. D. Cowasji was an army Contractor. Mr. D. Cowasji and Mr. H. M. Chowna helped witness in the election. He knew Mr. R. M. Bhat from the Municipal Corporation. He met Mr. Bhat many times to discuss Congress activities and the strength of other candidates. The first suggestion of drawing lots came from Mr. Bhatt when witness replied to Mr. Bhat that he would consult other candidates. Witness approached Dr. Alban D'Souza but he refused to agree to draw lots. Mr. Chowna on behalf of Dr. Ratanshaw was agreeable if all four candidates agreed together. Personally, witness was unwilling to draw lots.

Q.:—Is Mr. Pandit hostile to you?

A.:—Yes.

Q.:—Would you trust him?

A.:—No. I won't trust.

Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri:—Supposing Mr. Pandit was not hostile to you, would you trust him? A:—No.

A BAD RECEPTION.

Continuing witness said that he went to Mr. Pandit's house on the request of Mr. Bhat. Besides, it was in connection with the elections.

Mr. Lalji:—You told yesterday that you went to Mr. Pandit's house and he did not give you a good reception. What did he do?

Witness:—He was having a shave in my presence. (Laughter).

Referring to the conversation he had with Mr. Bhat in Mr. Pandit's house, witness said that Mr. Bhat suggested that Dr. Nariman should withdraw as he was the weakest of the four candidates. It is not true that he requested Mr. Pandit to ask Mr. Bhat to withdraw. Mr. Bhat was not willing to withdraw before the 18th September.

On the day of elections, witness was with Mr. Healy in Mr. Bhat's booth for about twenty minutes. Mr. Bhatt left the booth after about ten minutes on his decision to retire from the contest. Mr. Bhat would not have left even if Rs. 5000/- were not offered to him.

ATONING FOR SIN OF BLOOD SHED.

While leaving the booth, he told the witness that as there was bloodshed, they (the three candidates) should pay Rs. 5,000/- in charity. Witness then sent forth Dr. Nariman and Dr. De-Souza and told them that Mr. Bhat had decided to withdraw and that to atone for the bloodshed, he had suggested that the three candidates should contribute Rs. 5,000/-. Dr. DeSouza did not contribute anything, while Dr. Ratansha Nariman contributed Rs. 500/-. Witness promised Rs. 1,000/- while Mr. D. Cowasji volunteered to contribute Rs. 1,000 and promised to make up the balance.

Dr. F. X. DeSouza:—Why should D. Cowasji volunteer to contribute?

Witness:—Because he could not see the bloodshed.

Dr. DeSouza:—If Rs. 5,000/- were not forthcoming, would Mr. Bhat have accepted a lesser amount?

A:—In that case we could have done without Mr. Bhat.

Mr. Lalji:—Why Rs. 5,000/-? Any amount would have been sufficient for charity?

A.:—Because Mr. Bhat wanted Rs. 5,000/-.

Dr. DeSouza:—But if Rs. 5,000/- were not raised nothing would have been paid to Mr. Bhat?

A.:—In that case, if Mr. Bhat had insisted, I would have paid my contribution of Rs. 1,000/-, as I wished to atone for the bloodshed.

Dr. DeSouza:—And for remaining amount the sin of bloodshed would have remained. (Laughter).

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